

The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer;

For DECEMBER, 1770.

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WITH

The Portraits of MR. SAVIGNY and MR. CLARK in the Characters of SELIM and OTHMAN in the Tragedy of BARBAROSSA;
And a RECORDER on his PILGRIMAGE.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at No. 47. in Pater-noster Row;
whom may be had complete Sets, from the Year 1752, to the present Time; ready bound or stitched, or any single Month to complete Sets.

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE: For DECEMBER, 1770.

DEBATES OF A POLITICAL CLUB.

In a work like the London Magazine, as indeed in all periodical publications, the authors will be often compelled, by the intervention of circumstances *immediately temporary*, to break in upon the regular order of their plan, and to postpone the discussion of articles, which, in point of date, deserve to be preferably recorded, till they may be able to furnish their readers with such as evidently appear of more general importance; on this account they will not apologize for procrastinating the American debate with which they concluded the parliamentary part of their last number; since some proceedings in both the club rooms, are of nature necessary for *instant* communication, and since the satisfaction of the publick is the only point consulted in thus delaying the object of the former animadversion.

The two club rooms, having met by authority on the 13th of Nov. for the present session, and having entered upon business, the situation of the kingdom, particularly in regard to the apprehended rupture with Spain, became an object of consideration in the upper room on the 22d of the same month; in consequence of which L. V. Patereulus (the R.) made this motion.

Most illustrious l—s,
AS in the present alarming state of publick affairs a war with Spain is more than apprehended, and as we are called upon loudly by every principle of prudence, no less than by consideration of honour, to provide for the general defence of the kingdom, I humblye crave that an address be presented for orders to be given before this assembly all letters and papers received by the m—y, between the 1st of September, 1769, and the 12th of November, 1770, containing any intelligence of hostilities, commenced or intended to be commenced by the court of Spain, or any of her officers, against any of his majesty's dominions; and the times at which such intelligence was received.

This motion being seconded was thus supported by Cassius Codrax (L—W—h.)

Most illustrious l—s,
I had no objection to the motion now before your l—s, but the period at which

it is made, that would of itself be sufficient to excite my disapprobation. The noble d—e who made it, is not perhaps entirely aware of the consequences which it must produce, of the inconveniences it must necessarily occasion, of the evils to which it must immediately give birth. We are now, my l—s, engaged in a negotiation of great importance with the Spanish nation; the honour, as well as the happiness of two great kingdoms, are at stake in this negotiation, and their secrets are of a nature too tender to undergo the general inspection of every power in Europe: was there a possibility of indulging the wishes of this august assembly, without making the whole universe acquainted with transactions that should be carefully confined to the cabinet, I could have but little to say against the present proposition; but when, in laying the papers required before your l—s, they are, in fact, exposed to all the world; when they are consequently to be mentioned in our prints, and circulated through the remotest quarters of the globe, I think it more for the happiness of the British empire, to decline even the satisfaction now demanded for your l—s, than to open the sources of our intelligence, the springs of our action, and the principles of our conduct to suspicious friends, professed rivals, or determined enemies; besides was it even prudent on our own accounts, to unlock the English cabinet in this manner to all Europe, we have, as yet, no right to betray the secrets of the Spanish court; they are now treating with us confidentially; they are now induced to negotiate by a reliance upon our discretion, whereas a rude publication of what they communicate to us under the sacred seal of secrecy, must, at once, put an end to all amicable intercourse; must at once open a scene of carnage, and spread all the horrors of war through two extensive empires, who may still be fortunately reconciled, by a fatal effusion of blood.

When I say this, my l—s, it is very far from my wishes to insinuate any fear of commencing hostilities, any dread of engaging in a war with Spain, should the necessity of such a measure, become unavoidable; but when I recollect that in the most successful, the most glorious wars this country ever carried on, the nation was still a sufferer

ferer; when I recollect that conquests are seldom if ever made without an expence exceeding, greatly exceeding their intrinsic value; when I, moreover, recollect the blood of numberless fellow subjects, which must be poured in rivers at the altar of victory; I own a war brings horror to my imagination; and I wish to procrastinate the period of calamity, as long as honour will justify the delay.

Having mentioned the word honour, my l-s, suffer me to observe that by national honour, I do not mean the raving of the rash, or enthusiasm of the prejudiced; by national honour I mean a prudent preservation of our territories; a spirited exertion of our independence, and a rigid fidelity to our engagements; this is my criterion of national honour; and I can boldly affirm that by this criterion, the present negotiation with Spain will not only be regulated, but concluded; do not however complain that negotiation is fruitless, till there is sufficient time allowed for negotiating: the claims of kingdoms are nice, intricate, and important; they must be clearly understood, to be positively granted; realms and oceans besides are not so readily traversed as the vehemence of misjudging zeal may wish: nor can we fatten the wings of the winds, by the strongest act of parliament: I am on these accounts, my l-s, for the previous question; I see many evils attending the motion before us, but cannot even guess at the most distant possibility of a salutary consequence: Those whom the royal confidence has particularly appointed to transact this weighty affair, are in possession of all the necessary knowledge, and as their conduct has hitherto been honoured by a powerful parliamentary support, there cannot exist a reason for supposing that upon the present occasion they act unworthy of their master's good opinion, or injuriously to the true prosperity of the people.

Here Cassius Codrax ended, upon which L. V. Paterculus, who moved the original question, replied:

Most illustrious l-s.

Notwithstanding the arguments urged by the noble l-d against the motion, with which I presumed to trouble your l-s, yet I flatter myself that when this illustrious assembly has heard the grounds upon which it is made, the independant part, at least, will honour it with their support. Facts are stubborn, and can boldly face all oratory of administration. On the third of last June, the Tamer sloop arrived at Plymouth and brought an account that a Spanish squadron had appeared off Falkland Island, and ordered our people to depart; this was a clear commencement of hostilities my l-s; from the third of June, to the 12th of September, (above three months) when our garrison arrived on board the Favourite; it does not appear that the ministry took any step whatsoever for obtaining redress, or to put the nation in a state of defence;

the first orders for equipping a fleet were given on or after the 12th of September;—and this armament, such as it is, has not yet produced any visible effect;—since the 12th of September, near three months are elapsed, and still we are told, “that the affair is in negotiation, that the negotiation is still depending;” in that time three messengers have arrived from Madrid, and particularly one last Monday; and although three days have since passed, no communication has yet been made to the court of Spain.—The terms of the motion, my l-s, plainly obviate the objection made by the noble l— since I did not call for any papers of a date subsequent to the notice received by the ministry of the hostility being actually committed; consequently my motion cannot reach to any letters written, or received, or to any negotiation entered into, after the receipt of that notice;—I mean only to obtain for the house some accurate information of circumstances leading to, and accounting for a fact which is itself notorious, and undisputed. I wanted to avert our disgrace and infamy in suffering the honour of the crown, and the rights of the people of England to be so long the subject of negotiation;—I wanted to prove the folly, or treachery of the k—'s servants, in not accepting of the augmentation of seamen proposed and urged by the l-s in opposition, early in the last session, when a proposal for strengthening the hands of government had been rejected, merely because it came from that quarter;—I wanted to prove their supineness, or treachery, in not arming early in June, when they heard of our people being warned to quit the island, by a military force threatening compulsion;—and lastly, I wanted to prove the feebleness and slow progress of the armament they have made, and the disgraceful situation of the *****, who stood with a publick affront, and dishonour fixed upon his c-n, and without any attempt made, in the course of six months, to wipe it away. The hostile intentions of Spain, my l-s, were not only declared by the open hostility itself, but confirmed by two extraordinary facts: after the Spaniards had taken posession of Port Egmont, they did not suffer the garrison to depart immediately, but took away the rudder of his majesty's ship, and detained her by force for the space of twenty days;—supposing they had a claim to the island, they had no right to the king's ship; and detaining her was an express violation of treaty, by which, even in the case of an open rupture, six months were allowed to the subjects of each nation to remove their persons and property from the dominions of the other.—The other fact, my l-s, is still more important. I have intelligence not to be doubted, that at this moment there are in the several Spanish prisons not less than three thousand British seamen, (particularly at Ceuta on the coast of Africa,) who have been taken out of our merchant ships.

Spanish Guardia Costas, and condemned to perpetual slavery, or confinement. To confirm this assertion, my l—s, give me leave to inform you that five of our seamen have been demanded by one of our admirals and been refused by a Spanish admiral, and governor, who indeed expressed a willingness to oblige him, but alledged that it would be a breach of their orders, and instructions.

Lucius Verus Paterculus concluded here, to which *Publius Varro (L—d H.)* made the succeeding reply.

Most illustrious l—s,

Though the noble d— has been pleased to give this assembly what he thinks a narrative of very great importance; a narrative at which he imagines your indignation must be instantly roused against the insolence of the haughty Spaniard, I do not, by any means, conceive that his arguments, even admitting the authenticity of his facts, can be decisive on the present question. A negotiation is now opened relative to the hostilities complained of between Great Britain and Spain; the court of Madrid disavows the behaviour of its officer; it promises every equitable satisfaction to this nation; and as the noble l—d who first opposed the motion, has not judged it necessary to throw out any lights for the information of the house, I will take upon me to declare, that I am acquainted with the contents of the papers required; and I will farther venture to assert, that the object of dispute is in as fair a way of being amicably adjusted, as we can wish: nay in so very fair a way, that nothing but the intemperance of party can possibly prevent its terminating to the honour, to the advantage of this kingdom.

The noble d—, my l—s, expresses a most vehement solicitude for the reputation of his country, and perhaps his g—e may be as sincere as he is passionate in his declarations; but give me leave to say, that excessive warmth, though it may be a sign of truth, is no great evidence of discretion. His g—e is so zealous for our national character, that he is for rushing into all the horrors of a precipitate war upon the slightest occasions. He seems in general an enemy to explanations; if the shadow of an offence is offered to the British empire, he will not enquire, whether that shadow is offered intentionally by the Spanish crown, or accidentally by the folly of a Spanish officer. A whole people must be made instantaneously answerable for the misconduct, possibly, for the misconception of an individual. Hostilities must at all events be commenced, and the whole European world be plunged into a war of years, to effect what may probably be effected by a negotiation of a few weeks.

The noble d— will perhaps say that, according to this mode of reasoning, Spain, while he continues negotiating, may also continue her depredations upon the dominions of Great Britain, and may perhaps politically protract

the negotiation for the very purpose of making fresh encroachments; the noble d— may amuse himself with the supposition of this or any other absurdity; but I am satisfied the supposition will have no weight with this illustrious assembly; if the Falkland rock has furnished both kingdoms with so serious a matter of consideration; if Spain sees that we are not to be deprived of so insignificant an object, without satisfaction, and if she sees us already increasing our armaments for the end of exacting any justice by force, which is denied to us by treaty; she must know that giving us a new cause of complaint, will be deemed a commencement of hostilities. She will therefore have a regard for herself, however she may wish to distress us; and will be cautious from prudence, if she is not even honest from inclination.

The noble d— expresses himself highly concerned for the honour of his country, and thinks that this honour has been infamously betrayed by administration; the folly or treachery of the ministers, says his g—, is surprizing, in not accepting of the augmentation of seamen proposed and urged by the lords in opposition, early in the last session; the supineness or treachery of the ministers is also surprizing, in not arming early in June, when they heard of our people being ordered to evacuate the Falkland Islands; and above all, the feebleness of our armament, as well as the disgraceful situation of the crown, in tamely submitting to such an indignity, is surprizing; In fact, my l—s, if his g—'s word is to be relied on, the ministry have been all this time sacrificing the glory of their sovereign and the happiness of their country; the two houses of parliament have been their confederates in the turpitude, and the king, together with a prodigious majority of the landed as well as the monied interest, have been industrious to sacrifice their own welfare, and open a long scene of misery for their unhappy posterity.

To set the noble d— however right in this point, who affirms so peremptorily, that the honour of the nation has been infamously neglected; I must beg your l—s' permission to inform him, that the moment certain intelligence arrived, of our having cause to find fault, a spirited resolution was taken to demand satisfaction. The honour of the nation, as well as the prosperity, made it necessary to demand this satisfaction peaceably; altercations often rise between kingdoms, through the negligence, the ignorance, or the insolence of officers, where there is even no intention whatever of a quarrel between their governments. Our own officers have not, at all times, behaved so circumspectly, but our neighbours have had occasion to be offended; to maintain the honour of the nation, therefore, it was requisite to act with common understanding; it was necessary before we resented, to know how far we had a warrantable right to resent; it was

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was necessary to know whether Don Francisco Bucarelli, or the Spanish court was to blame; when this point was determined, the system to be adopted was obvious; if the Spaniard was not to be argued into justice, he was to be compelled; with this view administration, though willing to avoid the calamities of war if possible, prepared at all events for the worst; the preparations for war went hand in hand with the plan of negotiating, and I again aver, that there is the most reasonable ground to expect a speedy accommodation, if the turbulence of patriotism does not prevent so desirable a circumstance, by rendering it impossible for the cabinet at Madrid to comply with our demands, and to gratify their own inclination.

The people of Spain, my l—s, have exalted sentiments of honour as well as the English; we know their general characteristic as well as our own, to be sensibility in the extreme, and bravery to extravagance; they are willing to be just, but like ourselves they will not be bullied into justice; they will not have that demanded as the concession of their fears, which should be required as the result of their probity; they will suffer distress infinitely sooner than dishonour; and if we talk only of forcing them into our measures, they will make that force indispensably requisite. Nations, my l—s, in this respect resemble individuals, affront their pride, and you oblige them to refuse the very satisfaction which you wish for; tell them, that you will choose them into rectitude, and you make it absolutely impossible for them to do what is right: a breach in that case becomes mortal; the sword must be instantly drawn, and one or both of the parties be doomed to more than probable destruction.

The noble d—e will here very likely observe, notwithstanding the very melancholy colours in which it is the fashion for popular declaimers to paint the present situation of this country, that, in a contest with Spain, Great-Britain has but little to apprehend; that her naval power is able to give the whole universe laws, and that as we have nothing to dread from a rupture, we should of consequence proceed to an immediate declaration of war. A language of this nature, my l—ds, may be very fine in romance, but men of business experimentally know, and laugh at the absurdity. But to give his g—e the utmost scope of argument, let us suppose victory actually chained to the British arms, let us even imagine, that in every engagement with the enemy, the glory of the battle should be ours.—Still will the noble d—e venture to assert, that a war is not one of those misfortunes, which Great-Britain, above all other kingdoms, should avoid

with the nicest circumspection? We, my l—ds, are a commercial people; our chief dependence is our traffic—our chief wealth the industry and population of our inhabitants. War is a trade among some kingdoms—in France it is the bread of thousands—Switzerland sends courage as an article of natural growth to the military market—Prussia has almost as many soldiers as citizens. But the prosperity of the British empire is founded upon peace; while the sword is sheathed, the plough is employed, the loom kept in motion; while the sword is sheathed, the arts are encouraged, the sciences extended—population spreads its blessings through our territories—abundance smiles in every quarter, and all is joy. Let the goddess of discord however summon us to the field, and this beautiful prospect is instantly overcast—the political horizon is no sooner pregnant with a storm, than the husbandman is torn from his field, and the artisan dragged from his manufacture. Every little family among the lower orders, trembles for the safety of a son, a father, or a husband. In the midnight hour, the ruthless hand of stern necessity bursts into their humble habitations, and plunders them of their principal support, their principal felicity. The captive, snatched from a distracted wife, a despairing mother, or a helpless brood of unoffending prattlers, is hurried on board—The anguish of his mind is unutterable—In the bitterness of his soul, he wishes annihilation to that country for which he is destined to fight; and wonders at the barbarity of those laws, which punish him on account of his poverty. Goaded by distress upon one hand, confined on the other in an atmosphere unavoidably baleful from the multiplicity of residents, and treated harshly perhaps in consequence of his awkwardness in a profession wholly new to him, he sickens, he dies; and leaves room for some new wretch to perish in the same manner, to gratify the pride of popularity.

But suppose, my l—ds, that none of our subjects ever perish in this miserable manner, survive till the hour of battle, and courageously kill ten to one of the enemy; is not victory misfortune, where war can by any honourable means be avoided?—Must not our blood inevitably flow? must not our commerce be inevitably checked, and must not the kingdom groan under a weight of new taxation? What, my l—s, are the popular complaints of the present time? The decay of trade, and enormity of taxes. What is the demand of popularity in the midst of these complaints?—Go to war with Spain—that is, “Let our trade sustain additional injuries—let fresh impositions be added to the already intolerable burdens of the people.” But indeed the language of patriotism is so very inconsistent

confident, that there is scarce a possibility of contending with its absurdity. At one time, "We are a ruined, an annihilated kingdom; we have not a ship manned, or a regiment ready for service; the nation besides is disaffected to the government, and will not exert its strength under so despicable an administration." Yet in the midst of all this ruin, in the fullness of all this annihilation—without a fleet—without a land force, without a friend—"Go to war" is all their cry. Go to war and become an instant prey to your enemies.

Either way, my lords, the arguments of the noble d—e are self-convicted.—If we are not in a condition of going to war, why does his g—e advise us to an immediate declaration? If we are in a condition of going to war, why does he confidently assert, that government has ignorantly, or treacherously neglected the proper defence of the kingdom? If our state is so very deplorable as he is pleased to represent it, the very measure he advises is the worst that can possibly be taken. It is big with fate, and, if adopted, must overwhelm us with destruction. If the state of the nation is not what he represents it, your l—s will see, what a degree of respect he is entitled to, on the score of his judgement, or his veracity. The alternative is entirely at his g—'s service, and he may, if he pleases, avoid the imputation of an intentional duplicity, by candidly pleading a want of information or understanding.

Upon the whole, my l—s, the noble d—e may labour to obtain the applauses of a mob; but the ministry will labour to deserve the blessings of the kingdom. It may be his g—'s idea of patriotism to increase the burdens, and to render the liberty of that very mob insecure, whose huzza he solicits, but it is the unalterable view of government, to cultivate the blessings of peace, while they can be cultivated with honour. It is their unalterable view to avoid, as much as possible, an increase of public taxes, and an inroad, not only upon the interests of trade, but upon the personal safety of the people. Had the ministry no ends, beyond the sordid ends of private ambition, to gratify, their best means of gratifying these ends would be to comply with the popular voice, and to plunge directly into blood. A war abroad necessarily secures tranquillity at home, and carried on with success, makes an administration idolized. But the ministry, though they flatter themselves with as much spirit to direct a war, as the most celebrated of their predecessors; though they know that spirit in a war, between England and any other power, is the only necessary wisdom, as the mode of attacking is obvious: I say, my l—s, the ministry will nevertheless sacrifice their own

advantage to the general good of the kingdom; and neither call for the blood nor the treasures of their fellow-subjects till both become absolutely necessary for the preservation of their country.

To this Victor Americanus (L—d C—m) replied:

Most illustrious Lords,

I rise to give my hearty assent to the motion made by the noble duke;—by his grace's favour, I have been permitted to see it, before it was offered to the house. I have fully considered the necessity of obtaining from the king's servants a communication of the papers described in the motion, and I am persuaded that the alarming state of facts, as well as the strength of reasoning, with which the noble duke has urged, and enforced that necessity, must have been powerfully felt by your lordships;—what I mean to say, upon this occasion, may seem perhaps to extend beyond the limits of the motion before us. But I flatter myself, my lords, that if I am honoured with your attention, it will appear that the meaning and object of this question are naturally connected with considerations of the most extensive, national importance. For entering into such considerations, no season is improper; no occasion should be neglected. Something must be done, my lords, and immediately, to save an injured, insulted, undone country. If not to save the state, my lords, at least to mark out, and drag to public justice those servants of the crown, by whose ignorance, neglect, or treachery, this once great, once flourishing people, are reduced to a condition as deplorable at home, as it is despicable abroad. Examples are wanted, my lords, and should be given to the world, for the instruction of future times, even though they be useless to ourselves. I do not mean, my lords, nor is it intended by the motion, to impede, or embarrass a negotiation, which we have been told is now in a prosperous train, and promises a happy conclusion.

Here Victor Americanus was interrupted by Cassius Codrax (L—d W—h).

Most illustrious Lords,

I beg pardon for interrupting the noble lord, but I think it necessary to remark to your lordships, that I have not said a single word tending to convey to your lordships any information or opinion with regard to the state, or progress of the negotiation—I did, with the utmost caution, avoid giving to your lordships the least intimation upon that matter.

VICTOR AMERICANUS.

Most illustrious L—s,

I perfectly agree with the noble lord. I did not mean to refer to any thing said by his lordship. He expressed himself as he always does, with moderation, and reserve, and

and with the greatest propriety;—it was another noble lord, very high in office, who told us he understood that the negotiation was in a favourable train.

PUE. VASCO.

Most illustrious L—s,

I did not make use of the word *train*. I know the meaning of the word too well. In the language from which it is derived, it signifies protraction, and delay, which I could never mean to apply to the present negotiation.

VICTOR AMERICANUS.

Most illustrious L—s,

THIS is the second time that I have been interrupted. I submit it to your lordships whether this be fair and candid treatment. I am sure it is contrary to the orders of the house, and a gross violation of decency and politeness. I listen to every noble lord in this house with attention and respect. The noble lord's design in interrupting me, is as mean, and unworthy, as the manner in which he has done it, is irregular, and disorderly. He flatters himself that, by breaking the thread of my discourse, he shall confuse my argument. But, my lords, I will not submit to this treatment. I will not be interrupted. When I have concluded, let him answer me if he can.—As to the word which he has denied, I still affirm that it was the word he made use of; but, if he had used any other, I am sure every noble lord will agree with me, that his meaning was exactly what I expressed it. Whether he said *course*, or *train* is indifferent.—He told your lordships that the negotiation was in a way that promised a happy, and honourable conclusion. His distinctions are mean, frivolous, and puerile. My lords,—I do not understand the exalted tone assumed by that noble lord. In the distress and weakness of this country, my lords, and conscious as the ministry ought to be how much they have contributed to that distress, and weakness, I think a tone of modesty, of submission, of humility, would become them better; *quædam cause modicam desiderant*. Before this country they stand as the greatest criminals. Such I shall prove them to be; for I do not doubt of proving to your lordships satisfaction, that since they have been entrusted with the conduct of the king's affairs, they have done every thing that they ought not to have done, and hardly any thing that they ought to have done.—The noble lord talks of Spanish punctilio in the lofty style and idiom of a Spaniard. We are to be wonderfully tender of the Spanish point of honour, as if they had been the complainants, as if they had received the injury. I think he would have done better to have told us, what care had been taken of the English honour. My lords, I am well acquainted with the character of that nation, at least as far as it is

represented by their court, and ministry, and should think this country dishonoured by a comparison of the English good faith with the punctilio of a Spaniard. My lords, the English are a candid, an ingenuous people; the Spaniards are as mean and crafty, as they are proud and insolent. The integrity of the English merchant, the generous spirit of our naval and military officers, would be degraded by a comparison with their merchants, or officers. With their ministers I have often been obliged to negotiate, and never met with an instance of candor, or dignity, in their proceedings;—nothing but low cunning, trick, and artifice;—after a long experience of their want of candor, and good faith, I found myself compelled to talk to them in a peremptory, decisive language. On this principle I submitted my advice to a trembling council for an immediate declaration of a war with Spain. Your lordships well know what were the consequences of not following that advice. Since, however, for reasons unknown to me, it has been thought adviseable to negotiate with the court of Spain, I should have conceived that the great, and single object of such a negotiation, would have been, to have obtained complete satisfaction for the injury done to the crown, and people of England. But if I understand the noble lord, the only object of the present negotiation is to find a salvo for the punctilious honour of the Spaniards. The absurdity of such an idea is of itself insupportable.

But, my lords, I object to our negotiating at all, in our present circumstances. We are not in that situation in which a great and powerful nation is permitted to negotiate.—A foreign power has forcibly robbed his majesty of a part of his dominions. Is the island restored?—Are you replaced in *status quo*?—If that had been done, it might then perhaps have been justifiable to treat with the aggressor upon the satisfaction he ought to make for the insult offered to the crown of England. But will you descend so low, will you so shamefully betray the king's honour, as to make it matter of negotiation whether his majesty's possessions shall be restored to him or not?—I doubt not, my lords, that there are some important mysteries in the conduct of this affair, which whenever they are explained, will account for the profound silence now observed by the king's servants.—The time will come, my lords, when they shall be dragged from their concealments. There are some questions which, sooner or later, must be answered.—The ministry, I find, without declaring themselves explicitly, have taken pains to possess the public with an opinion, that the Spanish court have constantly disavowed the proceedings of their governor and some persons, I see, have been shameless and daring enough to advise his majesty to support and countenance this opinion in b—

1770. speech from the throne.—Certainly, my lords, there never was a more odious, a more infamous falsehood imposed on a great nation.—It degrades the king's honour.—It is an insult to parliament. His majesty has been advised to confirm, and give currency to AN ABSOLUTE FALSHTOOD. I beg your lordships attention, and I hope I shall be understood, when I repeat, that the court of Spain's having disavowed the act of their governor is an ABSOLUTE, A PALPABLE FALSEHOOD. Let me ask, my lords, when the first communication was made by the court of Madrid, of their being apprised of the taking of Falklands islands, was it accompanied with an offer of restitution instant,—of immediate satisfaction, and the punishment of the Spanish governor? If it was not, they have adopted the act as their own, and the very mention of disavowal is an impudent insult offered to the King's dignity. The King of Spain abhors the thief, while he leaves him unpunished, and profits by the theft—in English, he is the receiver of stolen goods, and ought to be treated accordingly.

If your lordships will look back to a period of the English history, in which the circumstances are reversed, in which the Spaniards were the complainants, you will see how differently they succeeded.—You will see one of the ablest men, one of the bravest officers in, or any other country ever produced (it is hardly necessary to mention the name of Sir Walter Raleigh) sacrificed by the means of vice that ever sat upon this throne, to the vindictive jealousy of that haughty court. Was the First was base enough, at the instance of Gondomar, to suffer a sentence against Sir Walter Raleigh, for another supposed offence, to be carried into execution almost twelve years after it had been passed.—This was the pretence.—His real crime was, that he had mortally offended the Spaniards, while he acted by the King's express orders, under his commission.

My lords, the pretended disavowal by the court of Spain is as ridiculous as it is false.—Your lordships want any other proof, call your own officers, who were stationed at Island Island.—Ask the officer who commanded the garrison, whether, when he was caused to surrender, the demand was in the name of the governor of Buenos Ayres, or of his Catholic Majesty?—Was the Island to belong to Don Francisco Bucare, or to the king of Spain?—If I am not mistaken we have been in possession of these islands since the year 1764, or 1765.—Will the ministry assert that, in all that time, the Spanish court have never once claimed them?—Their right to them has never been mentioned to our ministry? If it be the act of the governor of Buenos Ayres only the consequence of our refusal to receive, and submit to their Spanish

claims.—For five years they negotiate—when that fails, they take the island by force. If that measure had arisen out of the general instructions, constantly given to the governor of Buenos Ayres, why should the execution of it have been deferred so long?—

My lords, if the falsehood of this pretended disavowal had been confined to the court of Spain, I should have admitted it without concern. I should have been content that they themselves had left a door open for excuse, and accommodation. The King of England's honour is not touched till he adopts the falsehood, delivers it to his parliament, and makes it his own. I cannot quit this subject without comparing the conduct of the present ministry with that of a gentleman, (Mr. George Grenville) who is now no more. The occasions were similar.—The French had taken a little island from us called Turk's Island.—The minister, then at the head of the treasury, took the business upon himself;—but he did not negotiate;—he sent for the French ambassador, and made a peremptory demand.—A courier was dispatched to Paris, and returned, in a few days, with orders for instant restitution, not only of the Island, but of every thing that the English subjects had lost.

Such then, my lords, are the circumstances of our difference with Spain; and, in this situation, we are told that a negotiation has been entered into;—That this negotiation, which must have commenced near three months ago, is still depending, and that any insight into the actual state of it will impede the conclusion.—My lords, I am not, for my own part, very anxious to draw from the ministry the information, which they take so much care to conceal from us. I very well know where this honourable negotiation will end; were it must end.—We may perhaps be able to patch up an accommodation for the present, but we shall have a Spanish war in six months.—Some of your lordships may perhaps remember the convention.—For several successive years our merchants had been plundered—no protection given them; no redress obtained for them;—during all that time we were contented to complain, and to negotiate;—the court of Madrid were then as ready to disown their officers, and as unwilling to punish them, as they are at present. Whatever violence happened was always laid to the charge of one or other of their West India governors. To-day it was the governor of Cuba, to-morrow of Porto Rico, Cartagena, or Porto Bello. If, in a particular instance, redress was promised, how was that promise kept? The merchant, who had been robbed of his property, was sent for a compensation to the West Indies, to get it, if he could, out of an empty chest. At last the convention was made; but, though approved by a majority of both houses, was received by

the nation with universal discontent. I myself heard that wise man (Sir Robert Walpole) lay in the House of Commons, “ ‘Tis true we have got a convention and a vote of parliament; but what signifies it, we shall have a Spanish war upon the back of our convention.”—Here, my lords, I cannot help mentioning a very striking observation made to me by a noble lord, (the late Lord Granville) since dead.—His abilities did honour to this house, and to this nation. In the upper departments of government he had not his equal; and I feel a pride in declaring, that to his patronage, to his friendship, and instruction, I owe whatever I am.—This great man has often observed to me that, in all the negotiations which preceded the convention, our ministers never found out that there was no ground, or subject for any negotiation.—That the Spaniards had not a right to search our ships, and when they attempted to regulate that right by treaty, they were regulating a thing, which did not exist. This I take to be something like the case of the ministry. The Spaniards have seized an island they have no right to, and his majesty’s servants make it matter of negotiation, whether his dominions shall be restored to him, or not.

From what I have said, my lords, I do not doubt but it will be understood by many lords, and given out to the publick, that I am for hurrying the nation, at all events, into a war with Spain. My lords, I disclaim such counsels, and I beg that this declaration may be remembered.—Let us have peace, my lords, but let it be honourable, let it be secure. A patched up peace will not do. It will not satisfy the nation, though it may be approved of by parliament.—I distinguish widely between a solid peace, and the disgraceful expedients, by which a war may be deferred, but cannot be avoided. I am as tender of the effusion of human blood, as the noble lord who dwelt so long upon the miseries of war. If the bloody politics of some noble lords had been followed, England, and every quarter of his majesty’s dominions would have been glutted with blood—the blood of our own countrymen.—

My lords, I have better reasons perhaps than many of your lordships, for desiring peace upon the terms I have described.—I know the strength, and preparation of the House of Bourbon—I know the defenceless, unprepared condition of this country.—I know by what mismanagements we are reduced to this situation; and when I consider, who are the men by whom a war, in the outset at least, must be conducted, can I but wish for peace? My lords, I do not pretend to any extraordinary, secret intelligence, nor to possess any prophetic powers;—neither am I entirely destitute of information.—But you may trust to the experience of an old man, when I assure you, that a wise minister will draw more solid intelligence from his

own observation, and reflections, than any he can procure from spies, or ambassadors abroad. That great usurper Oliver Cromwell was supposed to have better, and more exact intelligence of what passed abroad, than any sovereign in his time.—Where did he procure his information?—My lords, he found it in his own sagacity. He observed facts, and traced them forward to their consequences.—From what was, he concluded what must be, and he never was deceived.—In the present situation of affairs, I think it would be treachery to the nation to conceal from them their real circumstances, and, with respect to a foreign enemy, I know that all concealments are vain and useless. They are as well acquainted with the actual force, and weakness of this country, as any of the king’s servants.—This is no time for silence, or reserve.—I charge the ministry with the highest crimes that men in their stations can be guilty of.—I charge them with having destroyed all content, and unanimity at home, by a series of oppressive, unconstitutional measures, and with having betrayed and delivered up the nation defences to a foreign enemy.

Their utmost vigor has reached no farther than to a fruitless, protracted negotiation.—When they should have acted, they have contented themselves with talking *about it goddes, and about it*—If we do not stand forth and do our duty in the present crisis, the nation is irretrievably undone.—I despise the little policy of concealments.—You ought to know the whole of your situation.—If the information be new to the ministry, let them take care to profit by it. I mean to rouse, to alarm the whole nation—to rouse the ministry, if possible, who seem awake to nothing but the preservation of their places;—awaken the king.

Early in the last spring, a motion was made in parliament for enquiring into the state of the navy, and an augmentation of a thousand seamen was offered to the ministry. They refused to give us any information into the condition of the navy, and rejected the augmentation. Early in June they received advice of a commencement of hostilities by Spanish armament, which had warned the king’s garrison to quit an island belonging to his majesty. From that to the 12th of September, as if nothing had happened, they were dormant. Not a man was raised, not a single ship put into commission. From the 12th of September, when they had heard the blow being actually struck, we are to the beginning of their preparations for defence. Let us now enquire, my lords, what exertion they have used, what vigour they have exerted. We have heard wonders of the diligence employed in impressing, of the bounties offered, and the number of ships put into commission. These have been, some time past, the constant topics of

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 in boast and triumph. Without regarding the description, let us look to the substance. I tell your lordships that, with all this vigour and expedition, they have not in a period of considerably more than two months, raised ten thousand seamen. I mention that number, meaning to speak largely, though in my own breast I am convinced that the number does not exceed eight thousand. But it is said they have ordered forty ships of the line into commission. My lords, upon this subject I can speak with knowledge—I have been conversant in these matters, and draw my information from the greatest and most respectable naval authority, that ever existed in this country. I mean the late Lord Anson. The merits of that great man are not so universally known, nor his memory so warmly respected as he deserved. To his wisdom, to his experience, and care, (and I speak it with pleasure) the nation owes the glorious naval successes of the last war. The tale of facts laid before parliament in the year 1756, so entirely convinced me of the justice done to his character, that in spite of the popular clamours raised against him, in direct opposition to the complaints of the merchants, and of the whole city (whose favour I am supposed to court upon all occasions) I replaced him at the head of the admiralty; and I thank God that I had resolution enough to do so.—Instructed by this great seaman, I do affirm that forty ships of the line, with their necessary attendant frigates, to be properly manned, require forty thousand seamen.—If your lordships are inclined at this assertion, you will be more so when I assure you, that in the last war, this country maintained eighty five thousand men, and employed them all.—Now, my lords, the peace establishment of your navy, supposing it complete, and effective, (which is by no means to be known) is sixteen thousand men.—Add to these the number newly raised, and you have about twenty thousand men to man your fleet. I shall speak presently to the application of this sum, such as it is, and compare it with the services which I know are indispensable.—But first, my lords, let us have done with the heraldic vigor of the ministry.—Let us hear a more of their activity.—If your lordships will recall to your minds the state of this country when Mahon was taken, and compare what was done by government at that time, with the efforts now made in very similar circumstances, you will be able to determine what praise is due to the vigorous operations of the present ministry. Upon the first intelligence of the invasion of Minorca, a great fleet was equipped, and sent out; and near double the number of seamen collected in half the time taken to fit out the present force, which, pitiful as it is, is not yet, if the occasion were ever so pressing, in a condition to go to sea. Consult the returns, which were laid

before parliament in the year 1756. I was one of those who urged a parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the ministry.—That ministry, my lords, in the midst of universal censure, and reproach, had honour and virtue enough to promote the inquiry themselves. They scorned to evade it by the mean expedient of putting a previous question.—Upon the strictest inquiry it appeared, that the diligence they had used in sending a squadron to the Mediterranean, and in their other naval preparations, was beyond all example.

My lords, the subject on which I am speaking seems to call upon me, and I willingly take this occasion to declare my opinion upon a question on which much wicked pains have been employed to distract the minds of the people, and to distress government.—My opinion may not be very popular; neither am I running the race of popularity—I am myself clearly convinced, and I believe every man who knows any thing of the English navy will acknowledge, that, without impressing, it is impossible to equip a respectable fleet within the time in which such armaments are usually wanted. If this fact be admitted, and if the necessity of arming upon a sudden emergency should appear incontrovertible, what shall we think of those men, who, in the moment of danger, would stop the great defence of their country? Upon whatever principle they may act, the act itself is more than faction—it is labouring to cut off the right hand of the community. I wholly condemn their conduct, and am ready to support any motion that may be made, for bringing those aldermen, who have endeavoured to stop the execution of the admiralty warrants, to the bar of this house.—My lords, I do not rest my opinion merely upon necessity.—I am satisfied that the power of impressing is founded upon uninterrupted usage—It is the *consuetudo regni*, and part of the common-law prerogative of the crown. When I condemn the proceedings of some persons upon this occasion, let me do justice to a man, whose character and conduct have been infamously traduced—I mean the late lord mayor, Mr. Trecottick.—In the midst of reproach and clamour, he had firmness enough to persevere in doing his duty—I do not know in office a more upright magistrate; nor, in private life, a worthier man.

Permit me now, my lords, to state to your lordships the extent and variety of the services, which must be provided for, and to compare them with our apparent resources.—A due attention to, and provision for these services, is prudence in time of peace;—in war it is necessity. Preventive policy, my lords, which obviates, or avoids the injury, is far preferable to that vindictive policy, which aims at reparation, or has no object but revenge.—The precaution that meets the disorder, is cheap and easy; the remedy

which follows it, bloody and expensive.—The first great and acknowledged object of national defence, in this country, is to maintain such a superior naval force at home, that even the united fleets of France and Spain may never be masters of the channel.—If that should ever happen, what is there to hinder their landing in Ireland, or even upon our own coast?—They have often made the attempt; in King William's time it succeeded. King James embarked on board a French fleet, and landed with a French army in Ireland.—In the mean time the French were masters of the channel, and continued so, until their fleet was destroyed by Admiral Russel.—As to the probable consequences of a foreign army landing either in Great-Britain or Ireland, I shall offer your lordships my opinion when I speak of the actual condition of our standing army.

The second naval object with an English minister, should be to maintain at all times a powerful western squadron.—In the profoundest peace it should be respectable,—in war it should be formidable.—Without it the colonies, the commerce, the navigation of Great-Britain lie at the mercy of the house of Bourbon. While I had the honour of acting with Lord Anson, that able officer never ceased to inculcate upon the minds of his majesty's servants, the necessity of constantly maintaining a strong western squadron: and I must vouch for him, that while he was at the head of the marine, it never was neglected.

The third object, indispensable, as I conceive, in the distribution of our navy, is to maintain such a force in the bay of Gibraltar as may be sufficient to cover that garrison, to watch the motions of the Spaniards, and to keep open the communication with Minorca.

The ministry will not betray such want of information as to dispute the truth of any of these propositions.—But how will your lordships be astonished, when I inform you in what manner they have provided for these great, these essential objects!—As to the first, I mean the defence of the channel, I take upon myself to affirm to your lordships that, at this hour, (and I beg the date may be taken down and observed) we cannot send out eleven ships of the line so manned and equipped, that any officer of rank and credit in the service, shall accept of the command, and stake his reputation upon it.—We have one ship of the line at Jamaica, one at the Leeward Islands, and one at Gibraltar—yet, at this very moment, for ought the ministry know, both Jamaica and Gibraltar may be attacked, and if they are attacked, (which God forbid) they must fall. Nothing can prevent it but the appearance of a superior squadron.—It is true that, some two months ago, four ships of the line were ordered from Portsmouth, and one from Plymouth, to carry a relief from Ireland to Gibraltar.—These ships, my lords, a week

ago were still in port.—If, upon their arrival at Gibraltar, they should find the bay possessed by a superior squadron, the relief cannot be landed; and if it could be landed, of what force do your lordships think it consists?—Two regiments, of four hundred men each, at a time like this, are sent to secure a place of such importance as Gibraltar!—a place which it is universally agreed, cannot hold against a vigorous attack from the sea, if once the enemy should be so far masters of the bay, as to make good a landing, even with a moderate force. The indispensable service of the lines requires at least four thousand men.—The present garrison consists of about two thousand three hundred; so that if the relief should be fortunate enough to get on shore, they will want eight hundred men of their necessary complement.

Let us now, my lords, turn our eyes homewards. When the defence of Great-Britain or Ireland is in question, it is no longer a point of honour;—it is not the security of foreign commerce, or foreign possessions;—we are to contend for the very being of the state:—I have good authority to assure your lordships that the Spaniards have now a fleet at Ferrol, completely manned and ready to sail, which we are in no condition to meet.—We could not this day send out eleven ships of the line properly equipped, and to-morrow the enemy may be masters of the channel. It is unnecessary to press the consequences of these facts upon your lordships' minds.—If the enemy were to land in full force either upon this coast or in Ireland, where is your army? where is your defence?—My lords, if the house of Bourbon make a wise and vigorous use of the actual advantages they have over us, it is more than possible that on this day month we may not be a nation.—What military force can the ministry shew to answer any sudden demand?—I do not speak of foreign expeditions, or offensive operations. I speak of the interior defence of Ireland, and of this country. You have a nominal army of seventy battalions, besides guards and cavalry. But what is the establishment of these battalions? Supposing they were complete to the numbers allowed (which I know they are not) each regiment would consist of something less than four hundred men, rank and file.—Are these battalions complete?—have any orders been given for an augmentation, or do the ministry mean to continue them upon their present low establishment?—When America, the West Indies, Gibraltar and Minorca are taken care of, consider, my lords, what part of this army will remain to defend Ireland, and Great-Britain? This subject, my lords, leads me to consideration of foreign policy, and foreign alliance.—It is more connected with them than your lordships may at first imagine. When I compare the numbers of our people, estimat-

highly at seyen millions, with the population of France and Spain, usually computed at twenty-five millions, I see a clear, self-evident impossibility for this country to contend with the united power of the house of Bourbon, merely upon the strength of its own resources.—They who talk of confining a great war to naval operations only, speak without knowledge or experience.—We can no more command the disposition, than the events of a war;—wherever we are attacked, there we must defend.

I have been much abused, my lords, for supporting a war, which it has been the fashion to call my German war.—But I can stand with a clear conscience, that that name has been thrown upon me by men, who were either unacquainted with facts, or had an interest in misrepresenting them.—I shall speak plainly and frankly to your lordships upon this, as I do upon every other question.—That I did in parliament oppose, to the utmost of my power, our engaging in a German war, is most true, and if the same circumstances were to recur, I would act in the same part, and oppose it again.—But, when I was called upon to take a share in the administration, that measure was already decided. Before I was appointed secretary of state, the first treaty with the king of Prussia was signed, and not only ratified by the crown, but approved of, and confirmed by a resolution of both houses of parliament.—It is a weight fastened upon my neck. By the treaty the honour of the crown, and the honour of the nation were equally engaged. How I could recede from such an engagement;—How I could advise the crown to desert a great prince in the midst of his difficulties, in which a reliance upon the good faith of this country had consented to involve him, are questions I willingly submit to your lordships candour. This wonderful man might perhaps have extricated himself from his difficulties without assistance.—He has talents which, in every thing that touches the human capacity, honour to the human mind.—But how could England have supported that reputation of credit, and good faith, by which we have been distinguished in Europe? what foreign power would have sought our friendship? what other foreign power would have accepted of an alliance with us?

But, my lords, though I wholly condemn entering into any engagements which tend to involve us in a continental war; I do admit that alliances with some of the German Princes are either detrimental, or beneficial. They may be, my lords, not only but necessary.—I hope indeed I shall see an army of foreign auxiliaries in Britain; we do not want it:—If our friends are united;—if they are attached to the king, and place a confidence in his government, we have an internal strength suf-

ficient to repel any foreign invasion.—With respect to Ireland, my lords, I am not of the same opinion.—If a powerful foreign army were landed in that kingdom, with arms ready to be put into the hands of the Roman Catholics, I declare freely to your lordships, that I should heartily wish it were possible to collect twenty thousand German protestants, whether from Hesse, or Brunswick, or Wolfenbotteler, or even the unpopular Hanoverian, and land them in Ireland. I wish it, my lords, because I am convinced that, whenever the case happens, we shall have no English army to spare.

I have taken a wide circuit, my lords, and trespassed, I fear, too long upon your lordships patience. Yet I cannot conclude without endeavouring to bring home your thoughts to an object more immediately interesting to us, than any I have yet considered, I mean the internal condition of this country. We may look abroad for wealth, or triumphs, or luxury, but England, my lords, is the main stay, the last resort of the whole empire. To this point every scheme of policy, whether foreign or domestic, should ultimately refer.—Have any measures been taken to satisfy, or to unite the people?—are the grievances they have so long complained of removed?—Or do they stand not only unredressed, but aggravated?—Is the right of free election restored to the elective body?—My lords, I myself am one of the people.—I esteem that security and independence, which is the original birthright of an Englishman, far beyond the privileges, however splendid, which are annexed to the peerage. I myself by birth am an English elector, and join with the freeholders of England, as in a common cause.—Believe me, my lords, we mistake our real interest as much as our duty, when we separate ourselves from the mass of the people.—Can it be expected that Englishmen will unite heartily in defence of a government, by which they feel themselves insulted and oppressed?—Restore them to their rights.—That is the true way to make them unanimous.—It is not a ceremonious recommendation from the throne, that can bring back peace and harmony to a discontented people! That insipid annual opiate has been administered so long, that it has lost its effect. Something substantial, something effectual must be done.

The public credit of the nation stands next in degree to the rights of the constitution,—it calls loudly for the interposition of parliament.—There is a set of men, my lords, in the city of London, who are known to live in riot and luxury, upon the plunder of the ignorant, the innocent, the helpless—upon that part of the community which stands most in need of, and best deserves the care and protection of legislature. To me, my lords, whether they be the miserable jobbers

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of 'Change-alley, or the lofty Asiatic plunderers of Leaden-hall street, they are all equally detestable. I care but little whether a man walks on foot, or is drawn by eight horses, or six horses; if his luxury be supported by the plunder of his country, I despise and detest him.—My lords, while I had the honour of serving his majesty, I never ventured to look at the treasury but at a distance; it is a business I am unfit for, and to which I never could have submitted. The little I know of it has not served to raise my opinion of what is vulgarly called the *monied interest*. I mean that blood-sucker, that muck-worm, which calls itself the friend of government,—that pretends to serve this or that administration, and may be purchased, on the same terms, by any administration; that advances money to government, and takes special care of its own emoluments,—Under this description I include the whole race of commissioners, jobbers, contractors, clothiers, and remitters. Yet I do not deny that, even with these creatures, some management may be necessary.—I hope, my lords, that nothing I have said will be understood to extend to the honest, industrious tradesman, who holds the middle rank, and has given repeated proofs that he prefers law and liberty to gold. I love that class of men.—Much less would I be thought to reflect upon the fair merchant, whose liberal commerce is the prime source of national wealth.—I esteem his occupation, and respect his character.

My lords, if the general representation, which I have had the honour to lay before you of the situation of public affairs, has, in any measure, engaged your attention; your lordships, I am sure, will agree with me that the season calls for more than common prudence and vigour in the direction of our councils.—The difficulty of the crisis demands a wise, a firm, and a popular administration.—The dishonourable traffic of places has engaged us too long. Upon this subject, my lords, I speak without interest or enmity. I have no personal objection to any of the king's servants. I shall never be minister; certainly not without full power to cut away all the rotten branches of government. Yet, unconcerned as I truly am for myself, I cannot avoid seeing some capital errors in the distribution of the royal favour.—There are men, my lords, who, if their own services were forgotten, ought to have an hereditary merit with the house of Hanover; whose ancestors stood forth in the day of trouble, opposed their persons and fortunes to treachery and rebellion, and secured to his majesty's family this splendid power of rewarding.—There are other men, my lords, (shaking his fist at Lord Mansfield) who, to speak tenderly of them, were not quite so forward in the demonstrations of their zeal to the reigning family; there was another

cause, my lords, and a partiality to it, which some persons had not, at all times, discretion enough to conceal. I know I shall be accused of attempting to revive distinctions. My lords, if it were possible, I would abolish all distinctions. I would not wish the favours of the crown to flow invariably in one channel. But there are some distinctions which are inherent in the nature of things.—There is a distinction between right and wrong,—between whig and tory.

When I speak of an administration, such as the necessity of the season calls for, my views are large and comprehensive.—It must be popular, that it may begin with reputation.—It must be strong within itself, that it may proceed with vigour and decision. An administration, formed upon an exclusive system of family-connexions, or private friendships, cannot, I am convinced, be long supported in this country. Yet, my lords, no man respects, or values more than I do, that honourable connexion, which arises from a disinterested concurrence in opinion upon public measures, or from the sacred bond of private friendship and esteem. What I mean is, that no single man's private friendships, or connexions, however extensive, are sufficient of themselves, either to form, or to overturn an administration.—With respect to the ministry I believe they have fewer rivals than they imagine.—No prudent man will covet a situation so beset with difficulty and danger.

I shall trouble your lordships with but a few words more. His majesty tells us in his speech, that he will call upon us for our advice, if it should be necessary in the further progress of this affair.—It is not easy to say whether or no the ministry are serious in this declaration; nor what is meant by the progress of an affair, which rests upon one fixed point. Hitherto we have not been called upon.—But, though we are not consulted, it is our right and duty as the king's great, hereditary council to offer him our advice.—The papers, mentioned in the noble duke's motion, will enable us to form a just and accurate opinion of the conduct of his majesty's servants, though not of the actual state of their honourable negotiations. The ministry too, seem to want advice upon some points, in which their own safety is immediately concerned. They are now balancing between a war, which they ought to have foreseen, but for which they have made no provision, and an ignominious compromise.—Let me warn them of their danger.—If they are forced into a war, they stand it at the hazard of their heads. If, by an ignominious compromise, they should stain the honour of the crown, or sacrifice the rights of the people, let them look to their consciences, and consider whether they will be able to walk the streets in safety.

[To be continued.]

THE

SINCE the publication of our last, Mr. Bickerstaff's comedy, entitled, '*Tis well its no worse*, has been published, of which he gives, in his preface, the following account,

"WHEN this comedy was put into Mr. Garrick's hands, it was delivered to him as a piece, the chief merit of which consisted in the intrigue : and, as such, he agreed with the author, that it was a very great curiosity. It must be owned, indeed, in justice to his discernment, that he thought the exhibition of it a hazardous attempt ; however, he at the same time declared, that if the play did not too far clash with the prejudices of prevailing taste, he thought it had an undoubted right to success. On what ground the writer founded his hopes, that these prejudices would not be unreasonably urged against it ; or, if they were, that his comedy would in the end get the better of them ; a short account of the piece from whence he took it, will probably be the best explanation.

The original of the play, now laid before the public, is called *El Escondido y la Tapada*, The Hidden Man and the Veil'd Woman ; and is counted the master-piece of the most famous among the Spanish dramatic poets, Don Pedro Calderon de la Barca ; who, through Moliere, Corneille, Le Sage, Boissy, &c. has provided Vanbrugh, Centlivre, Cibber, and Steel, with The Mistake, The False Friend, The Wonder, The Busy Body, The Kind Impostor, The Lady's Philosophy, and the Lying Lover, all English comedies, which have been received upon the stage with the warmest marks of approbation.

However, neither these former instances of Calderon's favourable reception among us, nor the forcible manner in which the writer was struck, when he first perused this particular comedy of his, were the sole motives that induced him to adopt it. In a little French book, called *Histoire des Fêtes Galantes des Rois de France*, he found it praised as a miracle of invention and dramatic situations ; and that in the year 1663 it was one of the plays that had been performed during the famous feast at Versailles, given by Louis XIV. to his court, and a vast concourse of the first people in Europe. In another book, where it is mentioned, he found that in November 1716 it was again put into French, and

acted under the title of *L'Amant Cache & la Dame Voilée*, first at the castle of the celebrated Marechal Noailles, in honour of his daughter's marriage with Prince Charles ; and afterwards by the comedians in Paris, (to whom the Marechal made it a present) with the greatest success. Lastly, in the year 1769, it was once more translated into the French language, by Mons. Lanquit, a counsellor of parliament, and an excellent writer and critic ; who, after much praise of the poet and the piece, (which he names *La Cloison*, The Pannel) speaking of Don Carlos and Muskato, being locked up in the unfurnished house, he says, "It is an incident the most theatrical that can be imagined, and nothing is so interesting and so singular as the situations it produces."

But I shall perhaps be told, that these testimonies in favour of the original may still leave the copy without excuse ; and as I believe they who dislike the play will hardly take my word, when I tell them I have done it no harm, I must refer them to the Spanish original, or the French translation (which is literal) to enable them to decide the point. I shall only add in this place, that the critics have long agreed to make distinction between comedies of character, and comedies of intrigue ; and notwithstanding these are undoubtedly the best, which are composed of a due portion of both, I never understood, from all I have read about the matter, that comedy forfeited her name by attaching herself to either, particularly the latter ; in which the great difficulty of the dramatic art seems to lie. Nor can I find, though it has been of late years the fashion for comedy to address herself rather to the heart and understanding *, than the fancy, that she may not address herself to the fancy solely, (as in this piece) without calling her title at all in question.

These propositions agreed to, I hope I shall be pardoned for thinking that a reader, or spectator, not violently exceptionable, who will sit down with a hearty desire to be amused, may find great entertainment from Calderon's play. Nay, even the professed critic will meet with something not to be displeased with, particularly in the plot ; in which is preserved a perfect unity of action, at the same time that it is branched into a multitude of incidents. These incidents again are all naturally prepared, rising one from the other, without obscu-

* This sort of comedy, if pleasantries be not entirely excluded, is certainly the most commendable of all ; and the author begs leave to observe, that the *Maid of the Mill*, a piece written by himself, however trifling in other circumstances, was the first sentimental drama that had appeared on the English stage for near forty years.

sity; and with less to excuse, on the plea of necessity, (a plea which in some cases a judicious critic will always be ready to admit) than could be easily supposed, in such a tissue of events, drawn from a simple circumstance. Nor, let me say, will a candid judge, who knows how to rate the merit of invention, be very apt to quarrel with such a play, for a weak scene, or unguarded phrase; or for wanting, what in its nature it cannot have, laboured dialogue, and high wrought character."

It is a justice due to Mr. Bickerstaff, after the freedom with which we entered into an examination of his piece, to print his defence: The play has now been represented the necessary number of nights to acquire the customary emoluments of success, and we think that Mr. Garrick has essentially proved himself the disinterested friend of genius; in his solicitude to preserve the author's reputation.—'Tis Well it's no Worse, however, is not the only new performance to be expected this season at Drury-lane; Mr. Cumberland, the author of the Brothers, has a comedy in rehearsal there; Mrs. Griffiths also, the ingenious authoress of The School for Rakes, has a comedy, and Mr. Bickerstaff has a *petite* musical piece in readiness, called Dr. Bellardo. In the course of the late month his Burletta of the Recruiting Serjeant, which was originally exhibited at Ranelagh, has been received with much approbation at this theatre; the music is composed by Mr. Dibdin, who plays a principal part; and the Recruiting Serjeant is admirably executed by Mr. Bamfitter.

At Covent-Garden a new pantomime, called Mother Shipton, and a farce from Fielding, called, The Country Mad-captain Town, have been very favourably received; but the most remarkable events of this house, since the commencement of the present season, has been the appearance of two young performers, who promise in the great decline of dramatic genius, now universally lamented, to be a considerable acquisition to the theatre; the first is Mr. Savigny, razor-maker, if we mistake not, to his majesty, who has acquired much reputation by his execution of Selim in Barbabos; this gentleman's figure is rather small, but well made; his voice is not very powerful, but is pleasing, and has variety. Mr. Savigny, besides, understands his author with a critical exactness, and in his manner there is a gleam of Mr. Garrick, which brings the English Roscius frequently to our recollection. The print we have given of him, will convey a tolerable idea of his person, and it may not be disagreeable to add, that his passion for the stage has chiefly led him into the service of the public, as (we hear) he is a man of property, and at a time of life also (near

forty) when people are very cautious not to mistake their inclinations for abilities.

The other performer is a Miss Darcy, who played the part of Lady Townly with great success; her figure is remarkably elegant, her voice and face uncommonly sweet and expressive, and her whole deportment speaks superior breeding, and superior sensibility. The walk she seems calculated to supply is not a little difficult, and we have heard some very good judges already stile her the Oldfield of the theatre.

Copy of the Questions Lord Camden put to Lord Mansfield in the House of Lords on the 11th of December, in Answer to the Paper Lord Mansfield left with the Clerk of the House. (See p. 612.)

1. Does the opinion mean to declare, that upon the general issue of Not Guilty, in the case of a seditious libel, the Jury have no right by law to examine the innocence or criminality of the paper, if they think fit, and to form their verdict upon such examination?

2. Does the opinion mean to declare, that in the case above mentioned, when the jury have delivered in their verdict guilty, that this verdict has found the fact only and not the law?

3. Is it to be understood by this opinion, that if the jury come to the bar, and say that they find the printing and publishing, but that the paper is no libel, that in that case the jury have found the defendant guilty generally, and the verdict must be so entered up?

4. Whether the opinion means to say, that if the judge, after giving his opinion of the innocence or criminality of the paper, should leave the consideration of that matter, together with the printing and publishing, to the jury, such a direction would be contrary to law?

5. I beg leave to ask, whether dead and living judges then absent, did declare their opinions in open court, and whether the noble lord has any note of such opinions?

6. Whether they declared such opinions after solemn arguments, or upon any point judicially before them?

To the P R I N T E R, &c.

SIR, Dec. 21, 1770.

I have sent you the answer to the question in your Magazine for November last, p. 588, which please to insert in your next, and it will greatly oblige,

Your constant reader,

Rachel is to have £. 389⁶ 11¹

Abraham - 2597 11¹

Isaac - 1948 11¹

Jacob - 1558 11¹

John - 1000 11¹

Several other Answers, with just new Questions, in our Appendix.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, — I have said, in my last letter to you, that I did not take up so much of your excellent Magazine, because I shall confine myself to what has past between the Monthly Reviewers and the author, hoping thereby to give a better review of that book than any that hath yet appeared. Mr. Jackson in his prefatory address to his readers says, "I have only to remind thee, that the greatest writers of every age and nation possess their errors : that perfection is not annexed to human nature ; and that the subsequent sheets were the production of a few leisure hours, &c." This observation conveys a forcible truth, and a modesty, which do honour to its author, and cannot but be pleasing to every judicious and impartial reader. We all readily acknowledge that human nature does not admit of perfection, and that all writers have their errors : but though, on reading the Beauties of Nature, we perceive it to be a juvenile performance, wherein are great faults, yet we cannot help, in many places, admiring the grandeur and sublimity of thought of this author, and the evident erudition which appears in all his well chosen notes : we are, it is true, to lament his too great liberties in his metaphysical researches, but even there he has some excuse ; for metaphysics are a path which few, if none, have trod without wandering. This author, in his first chapter, recommends the study of philosophy, and the *constant meditation* on God, his works and divine attributes, as the perfection of human happiness : in support of which he has given us some beautiful quotations from Seneca, Tully, and Jago. To this the Monthly Reviewers (see their Review for March 1770) answer, "The reader will readily allow that whatever makes a man happy will also make him content ; but he will not also allow that to be made happy is the surest way to be made happy, he will not allow that human happiness does or ought to consist in *constant meditation*." To which the author hath replied (see Jackson's letter to the Monthly Reviewers sold by Longman) "This answer does not

affect the truth of my proposition ; for all our goodness has its source in *meditation* : it is the intent of doing good, which gives the consequent action all its lustre ; whoever does a benevolent deed by accident, without designing it, deserves very little praise on that account. Scripture commandeth us to *pray always without censuring*, but it would be ridiculously absurd to infer from thence that we are to do nothing else but pray : it implies only that we ought to neglect no proper or seasonable opportunity of addressing our gracious God in prayer, to preserve us from temptation, and assist us in the performance of our duty. My doctrine is entirely consonant thereto ; it recommends a constant meditation on God, and his goodness, to which our merit hath so little claim. Good thoughts are productive of good works ; a *constant meditation* on virtue will constantly give birth to suitable actions ; no man ever acted nobly, who did not first think so ; no man will ever live well, without thinking well ; therefore, in this sense, human happiness depends on constant meditation. How then, gentlemen, could you thence deduce so inconsiderable, so puerile an inference, as that I recommended incessant thinking without action, any more than sacred writ commands *praying always without censuring*, as the perfection of human happiness ?" We allow, "he best fulfils his duty to God who is most active in the service of man ; and that it is our duty to be useful, and our highest and truest felicity to reflect upon having been so : but at the same time we must also allow that *constant meditation*, or the daily labours of the mind, are as necessarily essential to keep in motion our services to man, as the main spring of a watch is to the rest of the work ; destroy the one, and the other ceases to be. The truth of this axiom is verified every day ; the *constant meditation* of a wise and patriotic statesman is of more importance to his country than all the labours of those he makes use of in the execution of his great designs ; his thought is the *primum mobile* of the whole state machine. So the ingenious architect plans the stately palace in his mind, ere his pencil displays the design to the eyes of his employer, or the workman rear the magnificent pile. Let us then bear in

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more of our constant services to man without the use of our constant meditation."

Every unprejudiced reader will here, we make no doubt, perceive the shallowness of the pretended critics, and the force of argument made use of by their antagonist: they, poor souls, because incapable of thinking themselves, will not admit that thought or meditation can any wise contribute to our happiness; while the letter-writer very justly maintains meditation to be the very source and spring of action, and of happiness. Were all men, indeed, as thoughtless as the *Monthly Reviewers*, there would be an end of all government, science and society; and anarchy, ignorance, and confusion would jointly usurp the dominion of the world.

This author's account of the animal creation is cursory, and in some places rather trifling; but, nevertheless, the whole serves to inspire us with a tenderness for brutes, and a veneration for the great Creator of all things. On this our author's short survey of the animal world, the *Reviewers* have bestowed a good deal of labour; in which, however, they doubt whether the perfections of the Supreme Being are reflected from his works; affirm that it is necessary to consider nature in a fallen state, and that the world is nothing less than a great slaughter-house, in which the subsistence and enjoyment of one being depends upon the misery and destruction of another: but acknowledge that Mr. Jackson takes notice of the wanton cruelties exercised by mankind upon brutes with becoming sentiments. To this Mr. Jackson replies, "It never before occurred to me that the rhetorick of man was necessary to persuade us to a belief that the perfections of the Supreme Being are reflected from his works; I always thought they carried in themselves a conviction thereof, which nothing but settled infidelity and consummate obstinacy could withstand; however it is never too late to learn, and therefore hope to profit by this useful piece of intelligence. I cannot see the necessity of considering nature in a fallen state; because I believe that the same laws which operate now in the natural world operated at the very commence-

ment of its existence; that the fox then fed on the hen, and the wolf devoured the sheep. Though we must admit that the world is nothing less than a great slaughter-house, in which the subsistence and enjoyment of one being depends upon the misery and destruction of another; yet we must likewise admit it to be necessarily so; because animals live only by succession; and each cannot subsist itself, but by those peculiar ways nature hath assigned. Thus you say the fox "cannot subsist without animal food;" whence there is a natural necessity for him to slay other animals, not only for the support and comfort of his own life, but also for the progressive continuation of his species. The same of the hawk in the air, and the pike in the water; they cannot subsist but by the destruction of birds and fishes; so that it is evident that this state of the world is its natural and necessary state, and the same that it ever hath been from the very beginning of things. To conquer here, we need only your own weapons; you say that God formed the lion to subsist on flesh; this is superseding the whole force of your own assertion, viz. that it is necessary to consider nature in a fallen state: for if his Creator formed him in the beginning to live on animal food, as now he continues to do; then it follows that he cannot, agreeable to your own maxim, subsist without it; and therefore is in a natural, not a fallen state. In like manner we must consider all other animals.

The *Monthly Reviewers*, with some colour of justice, say, that nature is in a fallen state, because immediately after the fall of our first parents, by the eating the forbidden fruit, God said to the serpent, "because thou hast done this thou art cursed above all cattle and above every beast of the field, &c." Gen. c. v. 14. God says to Adam "curse the ground for thy sake, &c." But these wiser reasoners, with their usual want of meditation, have asserted that God formed the lion to subsist on flesh; which persuades their argument in favour of all things being in a fallen state; for in the beginning God made the lion prey on flesh, and gave him a right; then it is evident that he now is in a quo, continuing still to feed on food; yet we must confess that if

Jackson believes the Mosaic account of the creation and fall, he hath, we think, taken too great liberties therewith, in saying that the same laws which operate now in the natural world, operated at the commencement of its existence; but this we leave to the determination of the more able. Our author observes that destruction and reproduction are a necessary law of nature; "in a word (says he in his letter to the Monthly Reviewers, p. 11.) animals which feed on animals seem to be the regulators of nature to keep within due bounds her fœcund springs, top off her exuberances, and lay her under restrictions necessary to her existence." This assertion is so plain and demonstrable that it needs no comment, and will stand as a perpetual monument of his mixing experimental remarks with the justness of his thoughts. We cannot dismiss Mr. Jackson's animal survey without giving our readers the following experiment on snails from the latter part of his learned and curious note on p. 30, 31, 32. "In August, 1768, (says he) I cut off the heads of some snails, and kept them afterwards in my back-yard for two or three months: during which time they appeared as vigorous as though nothing had happened to them. At the approach of night, or on the falling of a shower of rain, they would, with their shells or houses on their backs, ascend walls, weeds or any thing next them, in search of food; and I suspected their receiving nourishment by means of the broad skins, or glutinous folding valves on their bellies; which (may be) not only serve these wonderful creatures for feet, but as suckers, by which they drink or lick up the dew or moisture that in part sustains them. Having broken off the fore-part or mouth of the shell of one of these headless animals, I found, in a fortnight, that it had, mason-like, repaired the breach with a tenacious dust or matter, which adhered to, and soon became of the colour and consistency of the rest of the shell: so that the little cottager had again a complete habitation without an head to lodge therein. I am apt to believe that had I gathered and beheaded them early in spring, new heads would have vegetated before the end of summer."

Our author's chapter on vegetables

is a little enthusiastic, fanciful, extravagant; the style of which say the Monthly Reviewers is not only *a-la-mode* but prurient: To this he humorously replies (see Letter p. 12.) "as you have given the itch to this part of my works, it becomes incumbent on you, whether Scotch or Englishmen, to scratch it; being a branch of your trade."

In his chapter on the mineral world, which we have read with infinite pleasure, when touching on gold this author says, "The miser's thirst of gold is never quenched; his throat is the mouth of hell, which is never satisfied, till death shuts up the damned gulf! Insatiable avarice! cursed thirst of gold! what hazards will not men run, what crimes will they not commit for gold! and when once avarice takes the field, honesty, humanity, charity, and every other virtue are totally put to the rout. The covetous are deaf to the voice of conscience and the dictates of natural reason; they are blind to every thing except their own selfish ends; no misery, no agonizing woe, no object of distress can move them; no piteous cries can pierce their adders-ears; no lamentations their adamantine hearts; nothing but gold, cursed gold, can reach the damned avenues," &c.

This author's description of the atmosphere and planetary system, which the *Monthly Reviewers*, either from envy or ignorance, passed over in silence, cannot but afford pleasure to all his readers, and especially to those of a capacious and noble way of thinking. He seems, with the learned and nervous Mr. Jones, and his great admirer the ingenious Mr. Lovat of Worcester, convinced that the Newtonian philosophy is erroneous, and that all the planetary revolutions are performed, and maintained, by the mechanical agency of the electrical fluid. But as too many extracts would encroach too much on our plan, we beg leave here to refer our readers to the work itself: but before we conclude our review thereof, must observe that Mr. Jackson's analogical reasons in favour of the planets being inhabited are pleasing, if not conclusive; and that we think this planetary description, notwithstanding its faults, will be really entertaining and instructive to all learners and lovers of astronomy.

[To be continued.]

Dec.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
FINDING you appropriate a part of your publication to criticisms on the Monthly Review, I take the liberty to send you my thoughts concerning it. That that work has had some share of reputation, is certain; but that it loses it daily, is no less so; and whatever may have been the merit of its execution formerly, the dulness which is prevalent in it at present, must quickly sink it into contempt. I am of opinion, Mr. Editor, that although the proprietor might formerly employ two or three fanatical persons in the manufacture of it, he may have found it necessary to dismiss those journeymen, and to take on some old woman to be his assistant; for who but an old woman could write such remarks as the Monthly Review abounds with? Look at that for October last, page 320. "We shall only say further (by which we, probably, is meant the proprietor, and the aforesaid old woman) concerning this pamphlet, that we should not have thought from its title, that its subject was altogether that which we find it to be." Observe, Mr. Editor, the wit, the keenness, of this remark; read it over and over, and admire it; doubtless it must strike the readers of the Monthly Review with surprize, that the pen of mortal man, or of mortal old woman, should ever convey such elegant instruction. But not even this page could pass without more instances of their critical abilities: "The public attention, say they, has been no doubt a good deal engaged by this combat between Dr. Priestly and his new antagonist, but this combat will soon dwindle into nothing, for we do not imagine that it has or will answer any very valuable end." So, Mr. Editor, you see the public attention has been, no doubt, a good deal engaged about a thing which, though new, is dwindling into nothing, and neither has nor will answer any valuable end. Truely a fine subject for the public to bestow their attention upon, and they are, no doubt, highly obliged to the Reviewers for finding out that they have so bestowed it!

But it may be worth while to trace this last remark to its original cause. Dr.

Priestly is the *quondam bishop* of the sect to which the Monthly Reviewers, by their writings, seem to belong. The doctor can rail at church preferment, because it is out of his reach; and therefore, as a staunch friend to the good cause, must be supported to the utmost. Here then we have light into the matter, and since in the combat the Reviewers were speaking of (which they confess was of no consequence) the doctor had a share, "the public attention must no doubt be a good deal engaged by it."

Thus have the Monthly Reviewers always praised him, and censured his opponents; for the like reasons they ever fulsomely praised Mr. Bourn, and depreciated his antagonists, (which praise he most lovingly returned them) and for such reasons (amongst a thousand other instances) have they puffed Dr. Fordyce's sermons to young women, and sneered at Dr. Mayhew's sermons to young men, which last were written by way of contrast. Such is the farce of criticism carried on in the Monthly Review!

I am, yours,

X. Y. Z.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

OFTEN have I thought, thou editor of the London Magazine, that thou must be an enemy to learning and sound criticism, or thou wouldst not continue thy malicious attacks on the writers of the Monthly Review; but thanks to their superior abilities, their reputation is beyond thy reach, and thou dost but spend thy labour in vain; for how canst thou hurt the reputation of criticks, who are so sharp-fighted, that one might almost venture to pronounce them *second-fight'd*? these are not the vain boasts of partial friendship, for I will shew thee a proof of their skill. Speaking of Smith's pastorals, in their Review for October last, thou mayest find them remarking on the following lines;

"Its gentle bosom, undisturb'd with foam,
Reflects the image of my peaceful home.
There, pleas'd with thee, my duck
in idle freaks,
Shall mark the trembling shades with silver streaks;
No one can deny, say the Reviewers,

but the shadow of the cottage being reflected in the water, and the ducks marking the grass with small silver streaks of water, are images truly rural and picturesque. Now thou, perhaps, wilt venture to assert, that the ducks mark the trembling shades in the water with silver streaks, and that these critics know nothing of what they are criticising. Poor Mr. Editor, how I pity thee!

CLODIO.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
In answer to D. B. who desires to be informed, why the apostles did not make use of these words: *In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*, when they baptized with water? I desire leave to say

1st. That the text, Matt. xxviii. 19. is wrong translated; for it should be rendered, *Into the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost*.

2. That to read it *into*, causeth a wide difference in the sense and acceptation of the text; and implies, our Lord meant it in a spiritual sense and relation.

3. And that he did so mean, let us read Acts i. 4, 5, 8; where he commands his disciples not to depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father, which, saith he, ye have heard of me: For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost, not many days hence: But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me,

And in the words of an eminent author: "Now as to the introduction and terms of this baptism and dispensation, they lie thus in the holy scriptures: All power in heaven and in earth is given unto me, saith the Son of God; repentance and remission of sins must be preached in my name unto all nations, beginning at Jerusalem; and ye shall be witnesses unto me in Jerusalem, in Judea, in Samaria, and in all the regions round about, and to the uttermost parts of the earth. Go, therefore, teach all nations, baptizing them *into* the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;

teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo! I am with you always even unto the end of the world. And to obviate any misapprehension the disciples might be incident to, the Lord adds: Go ye into all the earth, and preach the Gospel to every creature; he that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not, shall be damned: but tarry ye at Jerusalem, until ye have received power from on high; but ye shall have power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; for John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost, not many days hence." Story on Bapt.

"See here (saith another author) a golden chain of many links, depending one upon another. The groundwork of this commission from Christ to them was, the fulness of power given unto him: All power is given unto me, in heaven, and in earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach.

2. "Yet were they not to go upon this service, about this so important business, untill they were thoroughly furnished with power, effectual to carry on the work they were sent to do: But tarry ye, untill ye be endued with power from on high.

3dly. When thus endued with power from on high, they were to go forth in that power, and therein and thereby to teach so powerfully, as by their teaching to baptize those they taught: Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing.

4thly. So that the baptizing was the genuine and proper effect of their teaching; for indeed their teaching was not a verbal preaching to the hearers outward ear only: but it was a speaking to their hearts, and begetting in them a true and living faith; it was a discipling them, or making disciples of them.

5thly. Therefore baptizing was *in* to the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; a putting them under and in subjection to the name, that is, the divine power, life, and virtue of Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

6thly. They who were thus, by their powerful preaching, discipled, and thereby

* See our Magazine for September, p. 446.

thereby baptized into the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, should be saved, but they that believed not, shall be damned; because without this baptism they could not be saved, and without believing they could not be thus baptized." Ellwood's Sac. His.

So that it would have been inconsistent for the apostles to have made use of these words; *into the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost*, when they baptized with water; because these words related not to water-baptism, but to the baptism of the Holy Ghost, which, through their effectual teaching, should be poured forth upon all true believers.

Here a query may arise; that if the disciples thus understood the Lord, why did they baptize at all with water, in the name of the Lord Jesus, after his ascension?

I answer: It appears they did not then thoroughly understand the nature and spirituality of the Gospel dispensation now commencing, no more than of the nature of his kingdom, as is manifest with respect to the last, by their asking the Lord, Acts i. 6. "Wilt thou, at this time, restore the kingdom to Israel?" and of the first, by their permitting several of the Jewish rites to continue for some years, such as circumcision, vows, &c. as we may read of in the Acts of the Apostles: they being from their infancy brought up in the belief of the necessity of the practice, it was hard to give them all up at once, and the more so respecting water baptism, as they themselves practised it whilst our Lord was upon the earth; but we nowhere find, that the Lord commanded his disciples to baptize with water. It is said, John iv. 2. "Jesus baptized not, but his disciples." It may be asked, why did the Lord permit them if it was not to continue? I answer: that dispensation was not fulfilled or finished, until the Lord was crucified.

John, the great prophet, forerunner and messenger of our Lord Jesus Christ, sent to prepare the way before him, by rousing the people to expect the Messiah, came baptizing with water unto repentance; but it is not said in scripture that this was a new institution brought in by John. Goodwin, in his antiquities of the Jewish nation, says; "There were two kinds of proselytes

first a proselyte of the covenant, which was also called a proselyte of righteousness; and second, a proselyte or stranger within thy gates," Deut. xiv. 21. To the making of one to be a proselyte of the covenant, according to the difference of sex and the difference of times, the rites of initiation varied. To the making of a male proselyte at first three things were required. 1st. circumcision. 2d. a kind of purification by water. 3d. the blood of oblation: this oblation was commonly two turtles or pigeons. To the making of a woman proselyte, were required only, purification by water and oblation. In David's time, they say, that many thousands of proselytes were joined unto the church without circumcision, only by this purification.

Hence we may observe (continued he) that a kind of initiation by water, was long in use among the Jews; though it were not sacramental, until Christ his institution: yea, therefore, it may seem to have been used by them, because they expected it at the coming of the Meïnas, as appeareth by their coming unto John, questioning not so much his baptism, as his authority, by what authority he baptized *nuby baptizest thou then*; if thou be not that Christ, nor Elias, neither the prophet? John i. 25." Goodwin Moses and Aaron, lib. 1. chap. 3.

Another author says: "The custom of the Jews before our Saviour's time (and as they themselves affirm from the beginning of their law) was to baptize, as well as circumcise, any proselyte that came over to them from the nations. They reckoned all mankind beside themselves to be in an unclean state, and not capable of being entered into the covenant of Israelites, without a washing or baptism, to denote the purification from their uncleanness and this was called baptizing them up to Moses. This custom of theirs fully and largely set forth by Maimonides. Isuri. Bia. C. xiii. 14. who said, that the Israelites themselves were entered into covenant by circumcision, baptism and sacrifice." Athene adds,

"And so in all ages, when an Egyptian (Gentile) is willing to enter into the covenant, and gather himself unto the wings of the majesty of God, to take upon him the yoke of the law;

must be circumcised, and baptized, and bring a sacrifice ; or if a woman, be baptized and bring a sacrifice : As it is written, *As you are, so shall the stranger be.* Numb. xv. 16. How are you ? by circumcision, and baptism, and bringing of a sacrifice : so likewise the stranger (or proselyte) through all generations, by circumcision, and baptism, and bringing of a sacrifice. For he is not a proselyte, until he be both circumcised and baptized.

The Talmud says the same of receiving *proselytes by baptism.* Talmud, Babylon. Mass. Jevamoth, fol. 47. "When a proselyte is received, he must be circumcised ; and when he is cured (of the wound of circumcision) they baptize him in the presence of two wise men, saying, Behold he is an Israelite in all things : or if it be a woman, the women lead her to the waters."

And the same practice continues among the Jews to this day, according to Leo Modena's history of them, part i. chap. 2. Speaking of a proselyte's admission, he says, "they first circumcise, then wash him in water, in the presence of three rabbins." J. Martin's day on *baptism and the Lord's supper.*

The Jews, in their gross apprehensions of the scriptures, did not suspect the Messiah would put an end to that dispensation, but establish it, and cause all the world to render obedience to it; and the conduct of our Lord, in passing through every tittle of the law, and even the traditions of the elders, handed down for ages, which they had opined to be observed, that he might not offend, but leave them without excuse, might confirm the disciples and believing Jews in that apprehension.

But had not the prejudice of education hindered them from attending to the answer of our Lord to John ; "suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfil all righteousness," Mat. iii. 15: they certainly would have concluded he spake of the present time, the present fulfilling of all the righteousness, the ordinances of that law, which must continue in full force, till the time came, when he should blot them all out, *nailing them to his cross.* Mat. ii. 14. Heb. ix. 10.

That this purification or baptism, with water, was a type of the office of Christ, appears from the words of John : "I

indeed baptize you with water unto repentance ; but he that cometh after me, is mightier than I, whose shoes I am not worthy to bear ; he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire." Matt. iii. 11. which implies, that as the purification or baptism with water, *then used,* cleansed the body ; so will the baptism of Christ, with the Holy Ghost and fire, cleanse the soul.

And why the apostles did not immediately abstain from water-baptism, after they had received this high commission, to teach and baptize into the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, I account for it thus :

That they had taken up the practice of water-baptism from John (some of whom had been his disciples) with this difference ; John baptized in the name of one to come after him ; and the disciples baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus, who was come manifested in the flesh, the Lord permitting them, as that dispensation was not yet ended. And after it was fulfilled and ended, they continued it for some time, until their understandings were gradually opened to see, that the laws given by Moses, their rites and ceremonies, were to be abrogated and swallowed up in Christ's gospel-dispensation, whereof they had been for a time only *types and shadows* of the substance, and of good things to come. Col. ii. 17. Heb. x. 1.

And in the words of the first quoted author : "It is not to be admired therefore, that the apostles (or some of them) might administer water-baptism, since it was about eight years after the institution and commencement of the baptism of the Holy Ghost as a dispensation, before they understood the nature and extent of it. And it is observable, that as the terms of their mission were *into* the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost ; whenever any *water* was used (of which we have but few instances) after the coming of the Holy Spirit, it was not in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, as from that text, but only in the name of the Lord Jesus ; which demonstrates it was John's baptism, and from no new command, but only a continuance of the practice of water-baptism, they (the apostles) had been in during his time, before

the

the commencement of the baptism of the Holy Ghost, which initiates into the *divine nature*. And when the churches became able to bear the mystery and spirituality of the true baptism, the apostles declared, that there is but one Lord, one faith, and one baptism; for by one Spirit are we all baptized into one body, and have been all made to drink into one Spirit, and thereby made members of the church, which is his body; the fulness of him, who filleth all in all."

Nov. 20. 1770. A. D.

The KING against WOODFALL.

Nov. 20, 1770.
The Judgement of the Court delivered by Lord Mansfield.

THIS comes before the court upon two rules.

The first, obtained by the defendant to stay the entering up judgement on the verdict given in this cause.

The second, obtained by the attorney-general, that the verdict may be entered according to the legal import of the finding of the jury.

The last rule must, from the nature of it, be first discussed, because the ground of argument upon the other cannot be settled till this is disposed of.

Upon this rule it is necessary to report the tryal.

This prosecution is an information against the defendant, for printing and publishing a libel in the Public Advertiser signed Junius.

The tenor of which is set out with proper averments as to the meaning of the libel, the subject-matter and the persons, concerning which, and of whom it speaks, with innuendoes filling up all the blanks, and the usual epithets.

In support of the prosecution they proved by Nathaniel Crowder, that he bought the paper produced and twelve more from Colfield, the defendant's publisher, in the defendant's publishing room the corner of Ivy Lane.

That he goes often there, has occasionally seen the printing room, and has had papers in the printing room.

They read the paper produced, and the tenor agreed with the information.

George Harris, register of pamphlets and news-papers, proved that defendant, by himself and servants, paid the

duty for advertisements in the Public Advertiser.

That defendant had paid himself, and all the payments were in his account.

That defendant has made the usual affidavit, and has been allowed the stamp-duty for such papers as were unsold.

That the duties for advertisements, in the papers now in question, were paid by defendant's servant, and the receipt given on defendant's account.

William Lee, clerk to Sir John Fielding, proved that he often carried advertisements for the Public Advertiser to the defendant's, the corner of Ivy Lane.

That he generally paid ready money; that he has seen money paid to the defendant for advertisements; and he had a receipt from the defendant signed by him the 29th of Nov. for £2. for printing advertisements in the Public Advertiser.

On the part of the defendant they called no witnesses.

His council objected to some of the innuendoes, but they principally applied to the jury to acquit the defendant from the paper, being innocent, or not liable to the epithets given it by the information; or that the defendant's intent in publishing did not deserve the epithets in the information.

There was no doubt but that the evidence, if credited, amounted to proof of printing and publishing by the defendant.

There may be cases, where the fact proved as a publication, may be justified or excused as lawful or innocent for no fact, which is not criminal; case the paper be a libel, can amount to a publication of which a defendant ought to be found guilty.

But no question of that kind arose this cause.

Therefore I directed the jury to consider whether all the innuendoes and the applications to matter and person made by the information were, their judgement, the true meaning the paper.

If they thought otherwise, they should acquit the defendant, but they agreed with the information believed the evidence, as to the publication, they should find him guilty.

If the jury was obliged to

whether the paper was a libel to such a degree as to deserve the epithets given it by the information, or to require proof of the express intent of the defendant, in printing and publishing, and of its being malicious to such a degree as to deserve the epithets given by the information, then the direction was wrong.

In support of it, I told them, as I have from indispensable duty been obliged to tell every jury upon every trial of this kind, to the following effect.

That whether the paper, meaning as alleged by the information, was in fact a libel, was a question of law upon the face of the record; for after conviction a defendant may move in arrest of judgement, if the paper is not a libel.

That all the epithets in the information were formal inferences of law, from the printing and publishing.

That no proof of express malice ever required, and in most cases is impossible to be given.

That the verdict finds only what the officer infers from the fact.

Therefore after conviction, a defendant may, by affidavits, lessen the degree of his guilt.

That where an act in itself indifferent, if done with a particular intent, becomes criminal, there the intent must be proved and found.

But where the act is in itself unlawful, as in this case, the proof of justification or excuse lies on the defendant, and in failure thereof the law implies criminal intent.

The jury staid out a great while, many hours, at last they came to my rule, (the objection of its being out of the county being cured by consent.) In answer to the usual question put to the officer, the foreman gave their verdict in these words "guilty of printing and publishing only." Nothing else passed.

The officer has entered up the verdict literally, without so much as adding the usual words of reference to connect the verdict with the matter to which it related.

Upon this the two rules I have stated are removed for.

Upon that obtained by the attorney general, the affidavit of a juror was offered by the council for the defendant, we are all of opinion that it cannot be received.

Aug. 1770.

Where there is a doubt upon the judge's report as to what passed at the time of bringing in the verdict, there the affidavits of jurors or bystanders may be received upon a motion for a new trial, or to rectify a mistake in the minutes.

But the affidavit of a juror never can be read as to what he then thought or intended.

The motion consists of two parts. First, to fill up the formal words of reference. Second to omit the word only.

We are all of opinion, that the first is a technical omission of the clerk, and ought to be set right.

As to the second, that the word only must stand in the verdict.

There is no ground from any thing which passed to explain the sense of the jury so as that the officer ought to have entered a general verdict.

No argument can be urged for omitting the word *only*, which does prove that it can have no effect, though inserted, and therefore it is a question of law upon the face of the verdict.

The defendant's motion must be considered upon the ground of the word *only* standing. Was it omitted, there could be no doubt. Guilty of printing and publishing, where there is no other charge, is guilty, for nothing more is to be found by the jury.

In the case of the King and Williams, the jury found the defendant guilty of printing and publishing the North Briton, No. 45.

The clerk entered it up guilty, and no objection ever was made.

Where there are more charges than one, guilty of some *only* is an acquittal as to the rest.

But in this information there is no charge except for printing and publishing.

Clearly, there can be no judgement of acquittal, because the fact found by the jury is the very crime they were to try.

The only question is whether, by any possibility, the word *only* can have a meaning which would affect or contradict the verdict.

That the law, as to the subject-matter of the verdict, is as I have stated, has been so often unanimously agreed by the whole court upon every report I have made of a trial for a libel, that

it would be improper to make it a question now in this place.

Among those that have concurred, the bar will recollect the dead and the living not now here.

And we all again declare our opinion, that the direction is right and according to law.

This direction, though often given (with an express request from me that if there was the least doubt they would move the court) has never been complained of in court, yet, if it was wrong, a new tryal would be of course.

It is not now complained of.

Taking then the law to be according to this direction,

The question is whether any meaning can be put upon the word *only*, as it stands upon the record, which will affect the verdict.

If they meant to say that they did not find the epithets a libel, or did not find any *express* malicious intent, it would not affect the verdict, because none of these things were to be proved or found either way.

If by *only* they meant to say that they did not find the *meaning* put upon the paper by the information, they should have acquitted him.

If they had expressed this to be their

meaning, the verdict would have been inconsistent and repugnant, for they ought not to find the defendant guilty unless they find the meaning put upon the paper by the information.

And judgment of acquittal ought to have been entered up.

If they had expressed their meaning in any of the other ways, the verdict would not have been affected, and judgment ought to be entered upon it.

It is impossible to say, with certainty, what the jury really did mean.

Probably they had different meanings. If they could possibly mean that which it expressed would acquit the defendant, he ought not to be concluded by this verdict.

It is possible some of them might mean not to find the whole sense and explanation put upon the paper by the innuendoes in the information.

If a doubt arises from an ambiguous and unusual word in the verdict, the court ought to lean in favour of a *venire de novo*.

We are under the less difficulty because in favour of a defendant.

Though the verdict be full the court may grant a new tryal, and we are all of opinion upon the whole of the case, that there should be a new tryal.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

IT is a common, but almost indefensible maxim, for each individual to conceive the calamity that affects his interest or his peace the severest that ever individual sustained: thus, so far from softening the stroke that reaches his neighbour's head by generous sympathy, he mixes himself with his condolence, and, in the moment that he subscribes to his cause for sorrowing, insinuates how much superior on many occasions have been his own sufferings.

But instead of allowing self-love or its twin sister vanity to have any influence where demands on our humanity are the question, we ought no less to consider the nature of the misfortune, than the strength of the mind that is destined to bear it, and consequently proportion our assistance or our consolation to the one and the other.

The society were led into these re-

flexions by a visit Mrs. Milnham received a few days ago from a stranger who, having obtained her address, did not hesitate to fly from an unpitying world to the bosom of benevolence for support and protection.

It seems, this unhappy woman, because not intitled by her rank or fortune to the *pageantry of woe*, and because reduced by a succession of disappointments in conjunction with decaying health to some degree of dependence upon her relations, was expected to rejoice in the loss of her last hope her dearest possession, an only child from lessening her necessities, from lessening her claims on the bounty of those whose ties of nature and of friendship, every humane tie out of the question, should have made them rejoice in their power of relieving her. Mrs. Milnham, however, on being duly satisfied of all she related, suppos-

every deficiency. She at once enlarged her circumstances and mitigated her affliction, and she was received into the society as a first-rate acquisition, from being calculated to occupy the presidential chair (to which a salary was instantly annexed) in the absence of their patroness, and superintend all the most consequential affairs of the society. It is impossible to have an idea of the general satisfaction this incident produced; the young gentlemen were the first to suggest the plan of provision for her, in order to release her from the notions of dependence, and each of them were no less voluntary than liberal subscribers. She has promised so soon as her peace is in some degree re-established, and that she has learnt the necessary, tho' hard lesson of resignation, to give us the particulars of her life, which she has been replete with melancholy visitudes, until the blessed period of her connexions with benevolence. Miss Bristow and Miss Caroline Middleton pay her an attention that does honour to their own hearts, and would rather produce a smile on her countenance, than make the most brilliant appearance on a birth-night.

Miss Bristow and Miss Caroline Middleton are well aware of the ridicule this declaration must expose them to, but they are nevertheless content to incur it; for as there is a pleasure in madness that none but madmen know, so they cannot imagine that any pleasures can exceed what are to be derived from reason, generosity and propriety. But that our young friends may not have wrong impressions of us, I am enjoined to inform them, that even places of public amusement are not wholly unsrequentable by us. Many little parties during the summer season were formed for fox-hunting and Ranelagh, but they concur in the opinion that they do visit the theatre *very occasionally*. Plays are certainly intended for, and considered by the *inexperienced* as pictures of life; and before it is the poet's part to reward or punish his self-created characters according to the merits he has bestowed upon them.

Let how often do we meet with deviations from this rule, and that too in our most celebrated compositions! the libertine, whether married or

single, is successful; undutiful daughters, intriguing wives, and mercenary chambermaids all meet with one indiscriminate, one inequitable fate, forgiveness and prosperity. It was, however, proposed on the commencement of the ensuing winter, that our young clergyman should have the direction of this article, and that, whatever performances he pronounced fit for the eye and ear of unaffected delicacy, should receive the countenance of benevolence. We would by no means be understood to sit in judgement on the rest of the world when communicating our own proceedings, but it cannot be denied, that we have not yet appeared at the theatre. The report delivered out by our clergyman was, that much pruning was requisite as well in the comic as tragic exhibitions before they could pretend to our approbation; for licentiousness was equally predominant in both. To enter into any farther particulars on this subject would be to become *critics*, instead of daughters of benevolence. I am therefore only ordered to mention, that it is an invariable rule with the society, not to approve on the stage, what would shock them in private company; they are unable to conceive, how a woman of honour and principle can expose herself to scenes that she must either shudder at the representation of, or she has no claims to honour or principle, or feel the confusion gross language must occasion her, when it would be so easy to secure herself from it.

At Mrs. Lloyd's request several letters were read at this meeting on the subject of friendship; some from persons who believed they possessed every qualification for that state, tho' unable to meet with a suitable object, and others from persons who having formed connexions from caprice, from accident, or some such insufficient basis, complained that there was no such thing to be met with under the sun. Mrs. Milnham observed, that there was nothing so universally professed and so little understood as friendship; according to Aristotle, continued she, we should love our friend more for his advantage than our own, from whence we may very naturally conclude, that a friend is

both necessary and interesting ; every other object of our desire, she said, was useful only for some favourite or particular purpose ; riches, to be used ; power, to command respect ; honours, to be the subject of popular applause ; pleasure, to be enjoyed ; health, to be free from pain ; but friendship, like the sun, shone with a benignant ray upon all ; it was the alloy of our sorrows, the ease of our passions, the discharge of our oppressions, the sanctuary of our calamities, the counsellor of our doubts, the guardian of our minds, the emission of our thoughts, the exercise and improvement of all mental feelings and faculties.

Mr. Craven said, that during the short period of his observations he had been greatly disturbed at the misconceptions on the one hand, and the abuses on the other of this species of attachment, arising, as he apprehended, from the want of delicacy, where the correction of errors was the question, no less than the want of ingenuousness. Men in general, said he, are not hurt by the commission of a fault, but at being reproved for it, when the contrary ought to be the case ; for admonition is the peculiar task of friendship. But however just our reproaches, he was of opinion with Mr. Addison, that too frequent repetition of them was dangerous, as by such methods the violent desire of pleasing is frequently converted into a despair of doing it, when we find or think ourselves censured for faults we are not conscious of.

I own, said Miss Bristow, I have no idea how things of this kind can frequently occur in the friendly intercourse ; for we must either have made a very erroneous choice, or the conduct of those to whom we unite ourselves must be little liable to exception.

I should not, my dear, said Lady Bristow, have expected a reflexion of this nature from you ; the most faultless of us all having still many errors that demand a judicious correction ; and who is so proper or so capable of performing so salutary a part, as those that have the most intimate acquaintance with our sentiments, dispositions and conduct ?

There is one thing, however, always to be remembered upon this oc-

casion, said Mrs. Milnham, and that is, that a mind, humanized and softened by friendship, cannot bear keen reproof ; for it must either sink entirely under the oppression, or abate considerably of the value and esteem it had for him that bestows it.

Miss Middleton could not help betraying some dissatisfaction during this conversation, for, from not having a mind capable of exalted feelings, she considered every thing of the kind as absurd and contemptible.

As we are resolved, whatever opinion the world may entertain to the contrary, to be as communicative where the faults, as where the perfections of the society are the question ; it cannot be concealed that Miss Middleton has taken some steps that are far from meriting approbation. At a concert, to which she was permitted to go with an unexceptionable party, she happened to fall into conversation with a young officer, whose sword, as Chamont says, was all his fortune, but whose appearance and address had charms for the youthful imagination. Curiosity, understood by Miss Middleton for admiration, induced him to enquire her name and family ; and no sooner was he informed that her person and fortune were at her own disposal, than he became doubly assiduous to recommend himself. A few days afterwards, in a morning's walk, accident threw him a second time in her way, when, without once reflecting that a scarlet coat and cockade were but poor testimonies of merit, she suffered herself to be prevailed upon to listen to some very extravagant professions, which terminated in an indirect permission to address her by letter. A letter, in the superlative style of romance, was dispatched by this knight errant, but, most unfortunately, never reached the lady ; for the messenger, deceived by the description he had received into the belief that Mrs. Lloyd was the goddess of his master's devotions, delivered the epistle into her hands ; the contents of which, to the utter confusion of Miss Middleton, were read in full assembly.

Mrs. Milnham, with the tenderness of a friend, set before her young charge the impropriety of her conduct, my dear, said she, notwithstanding you could urge innumerable arguments

convince you that you have acted unworthily, I shall confine myself to a few of the capital ones only ; amongst the number of which, I doubt not but you will allow me to range the impression this man has received of you : had he either possessed honour himself, or entertained an opinion of your delicacy, whatever favourable sentiments he might have imbibed, I should have been the first person to whom he would have applied ; instead of which, you find he conceives you capable of violating the laws of friendship and of prudence, and, without knowing why or wherefore, entering into a literary commerce with a stranger, who, perhaps, has not a view beyond amusing his tavern companions at your expence, or at best flattering his own ungenerous vanity.

Do not, however, imagine that we mean to lay any restraint on your inclinations ; the members of the Benevolent Society must be spontaneously amiable, or they must break hands with the society : consider, therefore, which is the wisest course for you to take, to renounce a known good, without the prospect of even a precarious one, or to determine to proceed under the auspices of your friends, though to the wounding of your self-consequence.

[To be continued.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
PERMIT me through the channel of your entertaining work to animadvert on what the authors of the Critical Review have thought proper to publish against a late pamphlet, entitled, *A Plea in Favour of the Shipwrights in the Royal Dock Yards, &c.* A pamphlet that has been well received by many respectable gentlemen, who can have no interest in the plea ; which has had a very extensive sale, and which contains such arguments, that the Monthly Reviewers have deemed them *irrefragable*.

What is very laughable in these critical gentlemen's account of this pamphlet is, " that it is deficient with respect to modesty and humility." But does not the title and manner of its composition imply, that it was wrote by a gentleman of the long

robe ? and who but such geniuses would have expected modesty in a counsellor ? If his cause is good, and his arguments conclusive, that is sufficient. This pamphlet is not a petition from the shipwrights, but the plea of their counsel. Thus these meek and lowly gentlemen stumble at the threshold ; for they were so intent on their search after *humility*, that they overlooked the arguments, therefore deemed it *unargumentative*, because truely it was not *modest* enough.

But how, in the name of wonder, came these periodical adepts in calumny to stumble on the article of modesty ! It seems as ineligible from them, as chastity from a prostitute, or complaisance from their sisters at Billinggate : especially when it is required by them in the very article where they treat an unknown person with all the effrontery of bullies, and as if they had an exclusive right to the whole manufactory of scandal.

They affect to treat this pamphlet with humour ; wit and humour are very agreeable when sterling, but when they are alloyed with ignorance and prejudice they disgust every man of sense. They term their employ as *Reviewers, literary Rambles* : and justly too, for this article proves them to be at a great distance from truth and reason ; and woe to the poor authors that fall in their way while in this erratic mood ! many a worthy traveller in the road of science, may be caned and drubbed before these literary bucks return to their sober senses, and stumble again into the paths of candour.

They compare the pamphlet to a block of timber, " from which (say they) we will take a few chips, and leave the reader to burn the rest." But the gentlemen are as bungling carpenters as they are ignorant ramblers. If a workman (as the proverb says) is known by his tools ; their dull tools shew them to be wretched workmen : indeed all their talents lie in abuse ; they, therefore, give the block a kick and a curse, and ramble on to another subject.

The author of the Plea, speaking of a life of constrained celibacy, says, " young men, in such a case, must either be outwardly criminal, or support a constant, fierce, and unnatural

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conflict with themselves. On this part of the pamphlet, these wise gentlemen remark, "We do not clearly understand what is meant by this *constant, fierce, and unnatural conflict with ourselves*: and ill would it become the Critical Reviewers, should they strive to conceal their ignorance on any occasion." Should any of these critics read this, I inform them that two things are implied in this quotation: first, it implies, that some men have in them a principle of honour and honesty: and secondly, it implies, from their own concessions, that the Critical Reviewers neither understand, nor have any such principle, neither have they wisdom enough to conceal their want of it.

They are as much to seek about the various *postures and inflexions* of the body, which the shipwrights are said to use in their business, and make themselves ridiculously merry about them. But should the rambling genius of these sons of mirth ever take a useful rout, and lead them into a royal dock-yard; they might see that they laugh at their own expence, and that no man of sense can bear them company.

These critics, quoting the propositions of the shipwrights for increase of pay, go on thus: "they demand two shillings and six pence a day, and extra in the summer season: and they, on their part, will chearfully give up their chips; this would—would do what?" says the reader: take it (say they) in the author's own tumour of expression, would strike the tongue of riot dumb, and fire their whole body, &c." Ramblers indeed! for, be it known to the public, these *modest* gentlemen have turned over three leaves to connect these two unconnected sentences, quite foreign to each other; and never would have been united but by a Critical Reviewer.

But their next paragraph is a curiosity and masterly stroke of ignorance. "From the motley style of this whole performance we do not hesitate to say, we believe it to have been the joint composition of all the officers in all his majesty's yards, from the great and mighty master's attendant down to the cabin boys, powder monkeys, and old women who deal in chips." As to the *belief* of these men of reason, it is

plain it requires very little evidence. And as to their *not hating*, that is no wonder, when they are about to calumniate: but one would think they would strive to save appearance a little, and not thus over-act the *ignoramus*: what connection has a *master attendant* with shipwrights? or what have cabin boys or *powder monkeys* to do in a dock yard? These gentlemen's distempered imaginations have taken a ship of war for a dock yard; and thus confounded two ideas which have no more relation to each other, than the brain of a Critical Reviewer and common sense.

One might have inferred from this strained farce on the *master's attendant*, that this writer in some of his rambles had been a rigger or extra man, and disciplined for his idleness by some of these great and mighty officers (as he terms them) did there not appear through the whole of this article, such a total ignorance of men and things in a royal dock yard.

The last paragraph begins thus, "We wish all success to the shipwrights, but cannot help our belief that they are as well paid, in proportion to their merit, as any carpenters in the kingdom." The shipwrights are not obliged to these gentlemen for their wishes. Above we find them believing on slender evidence, here they believe against abundant evidence. For the pamphlet declares, that their pay is far from being equal to the pay of the shipwrights in private dock yards. This they cannot nullify; so that there must be a vast disproportion of merit against his majesty's servants to give the Reviewers any pretence for this their censure. But the merit of the shipwrights is fully and unanswerably proved, not only in the pamphlet, but in the course of the last war; and their present use and importance is too manifest to be denied by any but such writers. But they are his majesty's servants, and it is fashionable now to abuse them: the Critical Reviewers have not stooped by joining in the senseless halloo of the mob: for where there is a congeniality of manners and sentiments, there can be no confusions. From,

Sir, your constant reader,

VERITAS

A Skeptick

A Sketch of the modern Siberians, from M. L'Abbé Chappe D'Auteroche.

I Reached Melechina, says the Abbé, the same day, so fatigued that I resolved to stay there a part of the night. I knocked at the first door I came to, where I waited some time, as every body was gone to bed; a Russian came at last to open the door, with his lighted piece of wood in one hand, and his cap in the other. His face was scarce to be distinguished on account of his loose hair, and a long beard, which came down to his breast. The first object my eyes were directed to on coming in, was an old woman, who had fallen asleep as she was rocking a child slung in a basket; her skin was wrinkled and her complexion darkened by the smoke, so that she was a very disagreeable figure. Her grub contributed to make her still more hideous. Upon a bench near her, there was a young woman, who seemed more intent upon satisfying her curiosity, than anxious to cover herself with her shift, which was the only thing she had on. The looseness of this covering, and the attitude she was in, left her much exposed; and her skin, most delicately white, appeared still more beautiful, from the contrast of the old woman, who was close to her. Near the bench were two little children lying on the ground, and some young calves in a stable: the rest of the family were laid indiscriminately in the stove, and in a kind of loft; some were asleep, and the rest were as much astonished at seeing me in their hut, as I was surprised at their situation and appearance.

The child in the basket was not a month old; he slept among a heap of straw, covered with linen, because he was newly born. Except just at this time, children are generally naked in Siberia, as well as all over Russia: they move their hands and feet about freely in the basket, without being wrapped up. This basket is fastened to a long elastic pole, which is easily moved with the foot, in order to rock them. The women, who have this care, employ themselves at the same time in spinning hemp. The children are fed with the milk of animals, by means of a horn, the end of which is

fitted to receive the cow's udder: they are however sometimes suckled by the mothers. These children, although still very weak, are allowed to roll on the ground; on which they tumble over head and ears, and attempt to walk. They are left to struggle by themselves, although they are most commonly naked, or have no more covering than a shirt. In a few months they begin to walk, at a time when they would not be able to stand up in France. Soon after they run about every where and play in the snow. These people are happily unacquainted with the use of stays, and that quantity of cloaths and confining bandages, we are here so anxious to wrap up our children in; these not only impede the growth of the muscles, but at the same time bring on deformities, which, on this account, are frequent in all other European nations, while they are seldom seen in Russia. By this kind of management the Russians are not subject to so many infirmities, and would live longer than any other set of men, if they were not so much addicted to debauchery and excesses of all kinds. They are so much inured to hard living, that although I desired the soldiers who attended me at Tobolsky to lie down in my observatory, while I was taking my observations, they chose rather to pass the night on the grass, and rose in the morning with their cloaths almost as wet by the dew, as if they had been dipped in water. They slept however extremely sound, and never felt any inconvenience from this circumstance. Their whole life, and all their exercises, bring on such a strength of constitution, as enables them to bear the greatest fatigues in war time, without injury to their health.

The moral conduct of the inhabitants is considerably influenced by this kind of life: violent passions often contribute to form great men, and are generally attendant on strong constitutions. What advantages might we not then expect, if the Russian method of educating was adopted by a nation where the nature of the government, and the moral principles instilled into young minds, direct them equally to what is honourable, glorious, and resolute? These advantages

would be the more conspicuous, as luxury and effeminacy concur with the ordinary method of bringing up children, in destroying all the principles of this moral education.

It must be owned, however, that prejudices with regard to these circumstances, are not so prevalent at Paris, as they were some little time ago. Some people begin to leave off the use of swaddling cloaths; others accustom their children to go almost naked.

Among the variety of bad customs followed in bringing up children, there is none which appears more absurd than that of obliging them to make use of the right hand only. No sooner do the tender limbs of the infant begin to acquire a degree of solidity, than he is forced to feed himself with his right hand alone, which is said to be a necessary qualification in a polite education. He soon gets the habit of using the right hand preferably to the left, and becomes imperceptibly awkward in all bodily exercises or motions he is obliged to perform on the left side. It is evident, from the trouble there is in bringing children to this, that it is by no means natural to them; and the awkwardness of left handed people is at the same time a proof of the advantage of permitting children to use both hands indiscriminately, and of the necessity of obliging them, as they grow up, to perform all the common exercises both with the right and left hand.

This method of educating, which I have taken notice of in Siberia, prevails all over Russia, except among the great, where some changes have been introduced, as they began to be civilized. However preferable this method may be to that which is used

* Some authors pretend however that the Russians use the corrosive sublimate in this disorder, and particularly M. Macquer in his Chymical Dictionary (tom. p. 65.) " Besides, say this author, it is well known that the corrosive sublimate has been given internally with success for a long time past among the Tartars and the Russians, whose method of living incontinently with all sorts of women, exposes them continually to repeated attacks of venereal disorders one upon another."

I have not been able to find, in all the course of my journey, from St. Petersburg to Tobolsky, that the sublimate was in use, and I have known some rich people infected with this disease go into Europe to be cured of it. Perhaps this medicine has been laid aside, on account of the fatal consequences which sometimes attend its improper use of it.

among nations addicted to luxury and ease, it must yet be confessed, that an infinite number of children die, especially among the common people, of whose families one third part is scarce ever preserved; parents who have had sixteen or eighteen children born, having often times no more than three or four alive: but there are various causes perpetually assisting in the depopulation of the several hamlets scattered abroad in these immense deserts.

The small-pox destroys almost one half of the children, and sometimes a greater proportion: the scurvy, and irregularities of the parents, bring on a variety of diseases unknown to other children, which are more hurtful, perhaps, in this country, as the only remedy they have, consists in their stoves; which are very efficacious in disorders proceeding from the nature of the climate, but in venereal complaints are only palliative*. These disorders are more dangerous here than in any other place, on account of their being usually joined with the scurvy, and that the medicine proper for one of these diseases generally increases the other. Venereal disorders are so general in Siberia, and in Northern Tartary, that there is reason to fear, lest in process of time they should put an end to the human species in these parts. This may happen the sooner from the manner in which these people live together in their cottages, and the excess of debauchery occasioned by it. They are unacquainted with beds, and lie together promiscuously upon benches, and on the stoves, so that children are witnesses even of the marriage rites and the youth, being sooner informed than in other places, are more disposed to give way to dissoluteness.

The Forms of Parliament.

AS the end of instituting of parliaments is universally understood, it is a little extraordinary that the forms are not better known, even among the more intelligent classes of the people. To remedy this defect, and give an article as useful as it is entertaining, is the business of this essay, which we shall enrich with occasional accounts of the courts of law, and the great officers of government.

The design of parliament is to keep up the constitution, support the honour of the crown, maintain the privileges of the people, raise subsidies, make laws, and redress grievances. Their sitting is appointed forty days after royal proclamation, with the advice of the privy council. The lord chancellor issues writs to the lords spiritual and temporal, to appear at the time and place appointed; and to the sheriffs, commanding them to summon the people to elect as many knights, citizens, and burgesses in their respective counties, as are to sit in the house of commons; a writ is also directed to the privy-council in Scotland for electing sixteen peers and forty-five commons. When it happens that a burgess is elected for two boroughs, he must declare to the house for which he will serve, that a writ may be issued out for a new election at the other place. And that these representatives may be in circumstances sufficiently easy to preserve them from the temptation of betraying their trust, every candidate for a county in England ought to be possessed of an estate of 600*l.* *per annum*: and every candidate for a city or borough of 300*l.* *per annum*.

As the time, so is the place of the parliament's sitting appointed by the sovereign, though it is usually at Westminster, the lords in a large room, the commons in a larger, with a communication between them. At the opening, the king goes to the house in his royal robes, the crown on his head, and the sword of state carried before him; his majesty sits under a canopy in a chair of state; the temporal lords are in their scarlet robes of state, and the spiritual lords in their episcopal habit; on the king's right hand there is a seat for the prince of

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Wales, or his heir apparent, and on his left another for the second son.

On the king's right hand, next the wall, the two archbishops sit on a form by themselves. Below them, the bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester; and all the other bishops according to the order of their consecration.

The lord treasurer, lord president, and lord privy-seal sit upon forms on the king's left hand, above all dukes, except those of the royal blood. Then the dukes, marquises, and earls, according to their creation.

Cross the room are placed the wool-sacks, on the first of which, before the throne, sits the lord chancellor, as speaker of the house of lords, with the great seal and mace lying by him; below which are forms cross the room for the viscounts and the barons, who sit in order according to their creation, except those who have precedence by virtue of their places.

The judges, masters in chancery, and king's council, who, when called upon, are to give their advice in point of law, sit on the other wool-sacks. But they all stand up till the king gives them leave to sit.

The lowest wool-sack is for the clerk of the council, and clerk of the parliament. The first concerned in all parliamentary writs and pardons, and the last in keeping the records of all that passes in parliament. This clerk has two under-clerks, who, kneeling behind the wool-sack, write upon it.

No person of the Romish religion can sit in either house, nor any member vote, till he has taken the oaths to the government.

When his majesty is not at the house, the lords bow to the chair of state; and so should all do who enter the king's presence chamber.

When the king comes to parliament, the usher of the black rod is commanded to call the house of commons to attend his majesty immediately to the house of peers; he is the king's first gentleman usher, and carries a black rod in his hand; he sits without the bar of the house, and what peers or other persons they think proper to commit for any trespass, are left to his custody; he has a deputy, a yeoman-usher, that waits at the door within, and a crier without.

The commons being come, stand without the bar, and the king commands them by the lord chancellor, to chuse one of their members for their speaker, and to present him in a day or two; sometimes this is done by the lord chancellor only.

The commons being returned to their house, chuse a speaker, who ought to be a person of great experience and abilities, especially in parliamentary affairs; for the speaker, being the first commoner of the land, is the mouth of the house, and so necessary, that the commons are properly *no house*, i. e. can do no business without him. The choice being made, it is a custom for the party to decline the office; but he is answered with a full consent upon his name, and two of the principal members lead him to the speaker's chair, where being set, they return to their places.

At the day appointed for his presentation to the king, his majesty being come, the commons are called in. The new speaker is introduced, urges his incapacity, and refuses his office; but the king not allowing it, he makes a speech to his majesty, and generally concludes with these petitions, *That the commons may, during their sitting, have free access to his majesty; that they may have freedom of speech in their house, and be free from arrests.* These requests being granted, the king makes a speech to both houses of parliament, concerning such matters as he thinks fit to lay before them; then he leaves both houses to their private debates, and the commons return to their own house, the mace being carried (as usual) before their speaker.

His majesty never comes to parliament after this, but to lay fresh important affairs before them; to give assent to the bills passed, or close the session. Whenever he goes in state, there is a discharge of twenty-one guns, and the same at his return.

Of the Proceedings of both Houses in their Debates and passing of Bills.

THE first thing the commons do after his majesty's approbation of their speaker, is to open the sessions, by reading a bill the first time, always prepared by the clerk, and ordered to be read a second time, though it is seldom taken any farther notice of,

and then they appoint the *grand committees*, for *privileges and elections*, for *grievances, trade, and religion*.

The standing committees being settled, a private one is generally appointed to draw up an *address of thanks* to the king for his most gracious speech, wherein they commonly express a cheerful disposition to concur with his majesty in those things he has laid before them; the like is done in the house of lords.

As the chief business of parliament is to make new laws, revive or abrogate old ones; whatever is proposed for a law, is first put in writing, and called a *bill*. Any member may offer a bill for the public good, but he must first give reason for the admitting thereof, which is called *making a motion*; upon which the house may either grant or deny it.

Subsidy bills for taxes are not to be brought in but by order of the house; and whereas all other bills may begin in either house, these always begin in the house of commons: the reason is, because the greatest part of the monies belong to the commons.

If any member desire a law in force to be altered or repealed, he must first move the house, and give reasons for it; if the house allow the *motion*, he moves that the act be read, and then gives his reasons for the alterations he proposes to have made, or the act repealed; their usual way is to appoint some of the members to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Leave must be also given to bring in a private bill, and the substance made known either by *motion* or *petition*. Petitions are usually presented by the members of the county, or place the *petitioners* are of; if they concern private persons, they are to be subscribed and the persons presenting them called to the bar, to avow the substance of the petition, especially if it be a complaint against an offender.

Every bill, before it is a law, must be read three times in each house, and then obtain the *royal assent*; for each house has the privilege of a negative voice, so the sovereign is free to confirm or reject the bill; however a *bill of indemnity* from the throne is read but once in each house, the being to take it as the sovereign pleased to give it.

The speaker, and sometimes the house, directs the clerk what bill to read, which he does with an audible voice, and then delivers it to the speaker, who rising from his chair, stands uncovered, and holding the bill in his hand, says, *this bill is thus intituled*, and reads the title; he then opens the substance of it, and declares, *that it is the first time of reading this bill*, and delivers it again to the clerk.

The speaking for or *against* a bill, is commonly put off till the second reading, that the members may have time to consider of it: for it seldom happens that a bill is read twice in one day, except *bills of settlement*.

Bills of settlement, naturalization, &c. for any of the royal family, may pass through both houses the same day it is brought in.

On the *second reading*, which is in the manner as the first, debates arise, after which the house usually calls for committing the bill, i. e. either for referring it to a *committee of the whole house*, or a *select committee*; the latter consists of several members, nominated by the house, with the time and place appointed for their meeting; whoever spoke against the bill must sit in the committee; for he cannot be a proper person to help to prepare it; and when the bill has passed through the committee, it is ordered to be *engrossed*.

If a bill begun in the commons, happens at first reading to be debated *pro* and *con*, the house calls for the *question*, which is, *whether the bill shall be rejected*; and not *whether the bill shall be read the second time*, which is the usual way; but a bill coming from the lords, so much respect is given, that if it be spoke against on first reading, and the speaker presented to put the question, he makes it for the *second reading*; if that be agreed to, then for *rejection*; it being expedient to consider the bill, before it comes to such a hazard.

If the majority be for rejecting, the speaker writes *rejected* in the journal, and writes it so on the back of the bill; it can be read no more that session, unless materially altered both in name and title; if the voice be to have been retained, then it is read a second time.

Whoever speaks to a bill, is un-

covered, and directs himself to the speaker; if two arise to speak, the speaker determines which shall give way; he that speaks, is to be heard out *uninterrupted*, unless the discourse be not to the purpose; in which case the speaker may check him.

None are to speak twice, unless by way of explication, or when a bill is twice read; if what one says be confuted by another, he must not reply the same day, unless the house be turned into a *committee*; and then, if the chairman thinks proper, every one may speak to it as often as he pleases. If the speaker does not, any member may speak to what is done contrary to the *order of the house*. Whoever mentions the *orders* in a *debate*, must not speak to the matter itself; for if so, the speaker or other member reprimands him.

The speaker is not to argue for or *against*; he is to see *orders* observed, hear the arguments, and collect the substance; he has no voice but when the house is equally divided, and then the *casting vote*.

No member is to mention the name of another in discourse, but to describe him by his title or addition, as, *that noble lord, that worthy knight or gentleman*, or by his office, as *Mr. Serjeant, gentleman of the long robe, &c.* or by his place, as *the gentleman near the chair, near the bar, or the other side*; or *that gentleman who spoke last*; or *last but one*, and the like.

No reflexions are to be used; and though freedom of speech be a privilege of the house, yet what is spoken may be censured. If any speak offensive words of the sovereign, he is called to the bar, and on his knees reprimanded by the speaker; if the offence be great, he is sent to the Tower.

When a bill that has been committed is reported, the house commonly agrees to the report in whole or in part; but when the matter is of importance, the bill is sometimes recommitted, and most usually to the same committee.

A debate ended, the speaker puts the question for *engrossing*; if the majority be *against* it, the bill is thrown out; if *for*, it is *engrossed*, and the speaker offers it some days after to be read a *third time* for *paving*; and to prevent carrying of bills with few voices, no

bill is put to the passing before twelve o'clock.

At the third reading of a bill, the Speaker tells the house, it is the *third time*, and with their favour will put it to the *passing*; before he does this, he pauses, that the members may speak to it if they please; it sometimes happens at the *third* reading that a fresh debate arises; but the bill is rarely re-committed, except for some particular clause or proviso.

The *debate* over, the speaker puts the bill to the vote, thus: *As many as are of opinion that this bill should pass, say AYE; and after the affirmative, As many as are of the contrary opinion say NO;* upon which the speaker declares his opinion, whether the *ayes* or the *noses* have it; which stands as the judgement of the house, unless the case be doubtful; then a motion is made for dividing the house, and there is a rule that determines which shall go out, the *ayes* or *noses*; the speaker nominates two *ayes* and two *noses* to count the house, who have each a staff in his hand, and counts the members that remain sitting; then the tellers go to the door, they stand two on each side, as in opposition, and count them who went forth, as they come in; while this is performing, no member is to speak or go out of his place; except such as go out upon the division.

The house being numbered, the four tellers approaching the table, make *solemn bows* to the chair, viz. the *first* at the bar, the *second* in the middle of the floor, and the *last* at the table, and then the two who are tellers for the *majority*, report the number; which, if equal, the tellers mix *one* and *one*, the *oldest member or baronet, or peer*, taking the right-hand; upon which they all return to their places, and the speaker reports. If it be carried in the affirmative, the clerk enters *resolved*; if in the negative, thus, *the question being put, &c. it passed in the negative.*

If the *bill* passed be originally of the house of commons, the clerk writes within it, on the top next the right-hand, *Soit baillé aux seigneurs*; i. e. let it be sent to the lords; but if it begun in the lords' house, he writes underneath the subscription of the lords, *A ce bill les communes ont assentez*, i. e. to this bill the commons agree.

The *bill* is carried to the lords, by

several members appointed by the house; and as they come to the bar, with great respect, their lordships rise, and go forward to meet them; the title of the *bill* is read by the chief manager, and delivered to the lord chancellor.

When a *bill* is sent by the lords to the commons, they send no members, but masters in chancery, who are always introduced by the serjeant at arms, bowing thrice, and after reading the title, and desiring it may be taken into consideration, deliver it to the speaker.

But in messages of importance, the lords send two judges to the house of commons. If either house disagree upon a *bill*, a conference is demanded, which is held in the painted chamber, to which both houses send several managers to argue upon the matter; if they do not agree, a new conference is demanded; and if it proves ineffectual, the *bill* is *lost*.

They vote in the house of lords, by beginning at the lowest baron, and so upwards; each answering apart, *content*, or *not content*; if the voices are equal, the negative carries it; the speaker having no vote, unless a peer of the realm.

In the house of commons, it is usual in the session to call the *house over*: every member when called, stands up uncovered; the absent, if not excused, are entered *deficit* (*a defaulter*) and sometimes sent for by the serjeant at arms; it is common for members to ask leave to be absent for some time, and it is readily granted. There must be forty members present to constitute a house of commons, and at least eight in a committee, but the full number of the house of commons is five hundred and fifty-eight.

When a full house is required, the serjeant at arms is sent to seek for members, at the court of request, Westminster-hall, &c. and the members are obliged to attend the business upon seeing the serjeant, who has the mace carried across a messenger's arms behind him.

Upon the death of a member, warrant issues to the clerk of the crown for making a new writ, directed to the sheriff of the county where the deceased member served, in order to a new election.

An Extract from Mr. Morris's Pamphlet to Sir Richard Aston, Knt.

" SIR,

YOU had an advantage over me in your situation, when you took occasion in the court, where you sat as judge, and I attended as barrister, to cast a very injurious reflexion upon my character; which I trust will not suffer with the public, either from the person who accuses me, or from the matter of his accusation. I am now appealing to a tribunal, where we both are equal; a tribunal to the full as awful and just, and at least as candid and impartial, as that where you are placed; though not armed with all those dreadful powers, which your court has assumed.

The testimony which it was in my power to give, together with the depositions of others in the prosecution of Mr. John Almon, was, I am satisfied, open to the observations of the counsel and judges in the cause; but it is one thing to make fair observations upon an affidavit, and another to insinuate without proof an accusation of wilful perjury: the former I should have heard as I ought with patience, but the latter I am no more bound to receive in silence, than you were authorised to make it. I was prevailed upon by the solicitations of my friends, not to give instantly that reply which your invective deserved; and I acquiesced in their judgement to be passive on the occasion, being unwilling to arrogate to myself any extraordinary liberty, or to trespass upon business of greater importance. Besides, your temper left me no reason to doubt, that you would have made use of your authority to silence me, if I had ventured a defence: for I have not forgotten, that after having made a rule upon a printer to show cause, when he attempted to show it, you declared you would quit the bench if he was suffered to proceed. Perhaps, in my case you might have changed your plan, and have had patience to hear me so far, as to ground a pretence for a more speedy execution of your resentment by attachment. The same reason however does not subist, why you should not be addressed out of court, where you can impose no arbitrary silence; and if you shut your eyes against my letter

yourself, you cannot hinder the rest of the world from reading it. Besides, I promised my friends, that you should also hear from me in public; and one of those friends promised in return, that you should also hear of this matter in a house, which former judges have had reason to dread.

Though not dignified with an office under the crown, nor desirous of any such distinction, I am not used to pass over unnoticed, affronts or accusations of so gross a nature; nor shall your high rank, or any other consideration, deter me from vindicating my honour in the only way now left. The proceedings of our courts of justice are not yet, like those in Scotland and other countries, of so close a nature, as to be too sacred for an open comment. The words which you used concerning me have been already condemned in the minds of those who heard them; they wait only to be more known, to be more condemned. I know there are men who dread the lash of public writings, and who fear not any other censure human or divine. Whether you are one of those I will not take upon me to say; but I can venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that we should not have seen so many inveterate persecutions of the press, but for the dread that remains in some minds of this popular censure, and the profuseness with which some men bestow occasion to it.

I need hardly say, that the affidavit prefixt to this letter, is one among several others made by different persons, in extenuation of the crime of which the defendant Almon had been found guilty; and which were laid before the court, according to the usual mode, for their consideration with respect to the degree of punishment. The words which drew upon me the censure of which I complain, and which words I now undertake to defend and justify, I have marked in distinct characters in the affidavit; and the way in which this censure was introduced, I will state as exactly as my own memory, assisted by that of others, will permit. After having expressed your extreme abhorrence of (what you termed) *the malice, sedition, and falsehood* of that *virulent and rancorous* letter to the king; you proceeded

ed to say, that "however astonishing it might be, that there should be found in the kingdom one single man, who should entertain a different idea of it, and venture to say in an affidavit, that it is not a libel, you could not help considering it, as calculated to vilify a most gracious and virtuous king, to alienate the minds of the people from their sovereign, and to excite insurrection and rebellion." Soon after, in enunciating those affidavits, which alone you said had influenced the judgement of the court in the punishment they were going to inflict, you excepted mine, and added, "that as to the affidavit of THAT MAN, who had, though but in a parenthesis, put into his affidavit, that he did not think the letter signed Junius to be a libel, you should, for your part, pay very little regard to any affidavit he should make." The plain and obvious sense of these polite and elegant expressions, I take to be this, "Mr. Morris has, by this affidavit, shewn himself to be a man of so abandoned a conscience, as not to deserve credit in a court of justice." If any man can prove these words to bear a different import, I will submit; if not, submission ought to be yours.

A judge seated in a court of justice so tenacious of their power to revenge contempts upon themselves; so ready to vindicate the characters of ministers of state, great men in office, and even the members of the house of commons; such jealous protectors of every man's good name; so ready to punish all offenders against the reputation of their neighbours; ought surely to be the last to set an example of slander, or to incur that reproach, which has often been thrown upon the bar (but never I hope before upon the bench) of using the privilege of his station, to cast abuse upon the characters of private men, who might attend to give their evidence. But that a judge so distinguished for his humanity, gentle manners and politeness, as Mr. Justice Aston, should, in the same breath with which he is condemning a libeller, subject himself to a similar accusation; a judge, who in a charge to the grand juries at Dublin declared, that *character was to every man of a generous mind dearer than his property*; that he should make

so public and severe an attack upon another's reputation, is perfectly astonishing; not so much from discovering the disposition, as the imprudence of the speaker. Lay, sir, your hand upon your heart, and confess to me, whether you are serious, in suspecting upon so slight an occasion, a gentleman, whose sole offence was that he differed with you in politicks, of the horrid crime of perjury. I am afraid, sir, this dreadful sin, this mockery of a solemn appeal to God must lie very light upon your mind, that you can so easily bestow the censure upon me. But if I am not charged to have committed perjury, why do you say, you shall pay no attention to any affidavit that I shall make? A charge, which from the place in which it was made will by some be thought an act of cowardice; but they will at the same time recollect that the coward and the blusterer are usually joined in the same character.

Strange indeed and violent are the effects, which political disagreements cause on men's tempers, dispositions and judgements! I know by experience that almost as little candour is to be expected, even from the candid, towards those, who differ from them in their political, as in their religious creed. But though I had no reason to expect, that if you did me the honour of mentioning my name, you would treat me with all the civility and complaisance which you showed to Justice Gillam when he appeared at the bar of the Old Bailey to answer for a wanton massacre of his fellow-citizens in St. George's fields; yet I had as little reason to suppose, that a judge would in open court insinuate against me the guilt of perjury for daring to differ in opinion with him upon what he allows to be a point of law, and that even before I was apprised of his judgement upon the subject. I shall not take advantage of so pitiful an evasion, as to contend that my affidavit is consistent with the possibility of never having read the contents of the London Museum. I had read it, and paid particular attention to the letter of Junius, which has been prosecuted. It is upon the ground alone I wish to support my affidavit. I know not, whether you think there is much difference between

perjury in a parenthesis and out of one; but whatever hard names you may please to give my conduct, my offence is at most but an error in judgement. My opinion differed from yours, but such was my real opinion. I declared it upon oath; and the world will give me credit, when I say that an oath is as sacred an obligation upon my mind, as upon your own.

A judge should not blend with his proper character that of an accuser; or should find at least a good foundation for his accusations, as well as occasion for making them. I am, sir, "THAT MAN," whom, in that contemptuous manner, you have described to have ventured to swear, that the paper signed Junius, which lay before the court, is not a libel. Read again the affidavit; let any person read it. I have said, that, at the time I purchased the London Museum, *I purchased it verily believing it to contain no libellous matter whatsoever.* Is this swearing that the paper is not a libel? are these words which deserve from a judge the imputation of perjury? I was not so impertinent, as to make that decisive declaration upon oath, which you have fixed upon me; a declaration however, which, if necessary, could I believe readily be made by husbands in this kingdom. Had I been upon the jury to try the fact, I should then have made that declaration in the same manner as those two noble juries, whom, without naming, you have thought fit to involve in the same accusation with myself. Two respectable juries of the city of London have distinctly declared the same thing; and they declared upon their oaths, that Woodfall is guilty of *printing and libelling* only, which was acquitting him of the charge of printing and publishing a scandalous and seditious paper; a verdict incapable of any interpretation consistent with common sense, unless taken in the same light as the two other verdicts, and therefore, should be taken in that light only. I am yet aware of a (and I doubt not it will be upon this occasion) by whom matter received a different determination, the publisher being found guilty of the information.

Then we must recollect the influence, which the judge may well be supposed to have had; and that the opinion of that jury can little avail in this matter from the deference which they paid to their director; who, as he has since informed us, told them, that they had nothing to attend to, but the mere fact of publication. I will not here mention, what suspicions fell upon that jury, who could suffer their understandings in an evidence of fact to be led by Lord Mansfield; nor will I more than hint, that one of that jury, being a member of the house of commons, the charge upon which house took a principal share of the information, ought to have challenged himself, as interested in the litigation, notwithstanding the reputation he then had of joining against the ministry. We saw, in that case, a jury implicitly submitting their consciences to receive the dictates of a judge for their belief; whilst he assumed to decide upon the weight of evidence, the province most peculiar to a jury. The judge in fact, not the jurors, tried the cause. He told them, that however slight the evidence might be, which was offered on the side of the prosecution, they were driven to a necessity of finding the defendant guilty, if no evidence was produced in his behalf. The admission of a fact proved upon another, doubtful even whether he was a servant of the accused, was not to be considered by the jury, as some inducement to a verdict; but was to become conclusive proof of guilt, which they were bound by law to adopt, until counteracted by other positive evidence; whatever opinion they might entertain of the defendant's not being a guilty publisher. A doctrine, which, at best, takes the presumption of guilt to stand, in an equal balance, with that of innocence; not considering, that there may be some circumstances of proof so slight, as to be outweighed by that superior presumption of good character; to which every subject is intitled till it be destroyed, not by the first blush of Lord Mansfield's *prima facie* evidence, but by strong and irresistible proofs. But the jury received other maxims for their law; and found one publisher of Junius's letter to be guilty of a libel.

Yet

Yet was guilt found in this case under such circumstances, that punishment, it's natural concomitant, became almost unjust. But I firmly believe, that this consideration would not have so much availed in the judgement of the King's Bench, but that it would have been too alarming to have rejected, without cause, an affidavit produced in the defendant's behalf, and yet have inflicted any very heavy fine upon him for his delinquency. We cannot suppose from the decisive verdicts of acquittal, which were given by the London juries, that they were possessed with a like degree of complaisance, as the gentlemen of Middlesex; though Lord Mansfield would, in the same manner, have confined them to the simple evidence of publication. A restraint upon their free powers of inquiry, which they justly disdained; and to which they replied by a verdict, which, as the cases were circumstanced, can acquit them from perjury upon no other supposition, than their persuasion that the paper was innocent. It is in vain to suggest a probability of their determinations being founded upon other grounds; for the mere acts of printing and publishing were notoriously avowed, and the application of the inuendos, of which Lord Mansfield, to cover his other designs, has lately made such a parade, was in one case at least not disputed.

In opposition to these juries, you,

Mr. Justice Atton, declare the letter of Junius universally abhorred by all well-wishers to the government. If by that phrase you mean a futile and wretched ministry, in which your associate, Lord Mansfield, is a principal figure; and where, as you share in the emoluments, you may possibly bear yourself a part? I will readily allow it. But if you mean the free and excellent constitution of this country; I declare that you, as a judge, take a licence in speaking, which I, as a private barrister, would by no means have assumed; because the fact is notoriously otherwise. You boldly pronounce a conviction of perjury or sedition upon every one, who does not believe the letter of Junius to be a libel. And yet one may venture to appeal to the whole nation, whether that letter was not almost as universally applauded, as it was read; and whether it is not now considered, as a model of political truth, as well as the standard of elegant composition. Indeed the fact speaks itself. The vendors of it would never have suffered a prosecution, if the public demand for the letter had not shewn, that mankind were pleased, not shocked; that they admired, not condemned, the sense, the spirit, the justice, the veracity of the author; and I believe no man ever heard of quivering and being shocked at the letter, except in the court of King's Bench, or the supreme court at St. James's.

An IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS

ARTICLE I.

NORTHERN Antiquities, &c. continued

from our last.

The ecclesiastical as well as the political history of the northern nations, turning materially upon the God Odin, a little narrative of this extraordinary personage, Mr. Mallet justly enough observes, must be agreeable to his readers. "It is not easy (says he) to form an exact notion of the religion formerly professed in the north of Europe. What the Latin and Greek authors have written on this subject is commonly deficient in point of exactness. They had for many ages little or no intercourse with the inhabitants of these countries, whom they stiled Barbarians; they were ignorant of their language, and, as most of these nations made a scruple of unfolding the grounds of their religious doctrines to

strangers, the latter, who were thereby reduced to be mere spectators of their outward forms of worship, could not easily enter into the spirit of it. And yet if we bring together the few short sketches which these different writers have preserved of it, if we compare them by one another, if we compare the accounts with those of the ancient poets and historians of these nations themselves, I find myself, we shall throw light enough upon the subject to be able to distinguish the most important objects in it.

The religion of the Scythians was, in first age, extremely simple. It taught a plain easy doctrine, and these seem to have comprised the whole of religion known to the first inhabitants of Europe. The farther we ascend to the era of the creation, more plainly we discover traces of this

mity among the several nations of the earth; but in proportion as we see them dispersed to form distant settlements and colonies, they seem to swerve from their original ideas, and to assume new forms of religion. The nations, who settled in the southern countries, were they who altered it the first, and afterwards disfigured it the most. These people derive from their climate a lively, fruitful, and restless imagination, which makes them greedy of novelties and wonders: they have ardent passions, which rarely suffer them to preserve a rational freedom of mind, or to see things coolly and impartially. Hence the wild phrenzies of the Egyptians, Syrians and Greeks in religious matters; and hence that chaos of extravagances, in some respects ingenious, known by the name of mythology: through which we can hardly discover any traces of the ancient doctrines. And yet we do discover them, and can make it appear, that those first doctrines, which the southern nations so much disguised, were the very same that composed for a long time after all the religion of the Scythians, and were preserved in the North without any material alteration. There the rigour of the climate necessarily locks up the capricious desires, confuses the imagination, lessens the number of the passions, as well as abates their violence, and by yielding only to painful and unremitting labour, wholly confines to material objects, that activity of mind, which produces among men levity and disquiet.

But whether these causes have not always operated with the same efficacy, or whether others more powerful have prevailed over them; the greatest part of the Scythian nations, after living, for some time, continued inviolably attached to the religion of their first fathers, suffered it at length to be corrupted by an intermixture of ceremonies, some of them ridiculous, others cruel; in which, by little and little, as it commonly happens, they came to place the whole essence of religion. It is not easy to mark the precise time when this alteration happened, as well for want of ancient monuments, as because it was introduced by imperceptible degrees, and at different times among different nations: but it is not therefore the less certain, that we ought to distinguish two different époques or ages in the religion of this people: and in each of these we should be careful not to confound the opinions of the sages, with the fables of mythology of the poets. Without these distinctions it is difficult to reconcile the different accounts, often in appearance contradictory, which we find in ancient authors. Nor I cannot promise to mark out precisely, what belongs to each of these classes in particular. The lights which guide us at intervals through these dark ages, are barely sufficient to shew us some of the more striking objects; but the finer links which connect and

join them together, will generally escape us.

Let us, first of all, examine this religion in its purity. "It taught the being of a supreme God, master of the universe, to whom all things were submissive and obedient." Such, according to Tacitus, was the supreme God of the Germans. The ancient Icelandic mythology calls him "the author of every thing that existeth; the eternal, the ancient, the living and awful Being, the searcher into concealed things, the Being that never changeth." It attributed to their deity "an infinite power, a boundless knowledge, an incorruptible justice." It forbade them to represent this divinity under any corporeal form. They were not even to think of confining him within the inclosure of walls, but were taught that it was only within woods and consecrated forests that they could see him properly. There he seemed to reign in silence, and to make himself felt by the respect which he inspired. It was an injurious extravagance to attribute to this deity a human figure, to erect statues to him, to suppose him of any sex, or to represent him by images. From this supreme God were sprung (as it were emanations of his divinity) an infinite number of subaltern deities and genii, of which every part of the visible world was the seat and temple. These intelligences did not barely reside in each part of nature; they directed its operations, it was the organ or instrument of their love or liberality to mankind. Each element was under the guidance of some being peculiar to it. The earth, the water, the fire, the air, the sun, moon, and stars had each their respective divinity. The trees, forests, rivers, mountains, rocks, winds, thunder and tempests had the same; and merited on that score a religious worship, which, at first, could not be directed to the visible object, but to the intelligence with which it was animated. The motive of this worship was the fear of a deity irritated by the sins of men, but who, at the same time, was merciful, and capable of being appeased by prayer and repentance. They looked up to him as to the active principle, which, by uniting with the earth or passive principle, had produced men, animals, plants, and all visible beings; they even believed that he was the only agent in nature, who preserves the several beings, and disposes of all events. To serve this divinity with sacrifices and prayers, to do no wrong to others, and to be brave and intrepid in themselves, were all the moral consequences they derived from these doctrines. Lastly, the belief of a future state cemented and completed the whole building. Cruel tortures were there reserved for such as despised these three fundamental precepts of morality, and joys without number and without end awaited every religious, just and valiant man.

These are the principal heads of that ancient religion, which probably prevailed for

many ages through the greatest part of the north of Europe, and doubtless among several nations of Asia. It was preserved tolerably pure in the North till towards the decline of the Roman republic : One may judge at least by the testimony of several authors, that the Germans had maintained till that time the chief of these doctrines, whilst the inhabitants of Spain, Gaul and Britain, half subdued by the arms and luxury of the Romans, adopted by degrees new gods, at the same time that they received new masters. It is probable then, that it was not till the arrival of Odin in the North, that the Scythian religion among the ancient Danes and other Scandinavians began to lose the most beautiful features of its original purity. Though the fact itself is probable, it is not so easy to assign the causes of it. Whether this change must be attributed to the natural inconstancy of mankind and their invincible proneness to whatever is marvellous, and strikes the senses : Or whether we ought to throw the blame on that conqueror, and suppose with some authors that he had a formed design to pass among the northern people for a formidable deity ; and to found there a new worship, on which to establish his new dominion, and to eternize his hatred for the Romans, by planting among those valiant and populous nations a perpetual nursery of devoted enemies to everything that should bear that name. It is difficult to decide this question. The eye is lost and bewildered, when it endeavours to trace out events so remote and obscure. To unravel and distinguish the several causes, and to mark exactly the distinct influence of each, is what we can hardly do in the history of such ages as are the most enlightened and best known to us. Let us then confine ourselves within more narrow limits, and endeavour to sketch out a new picture of this same religion, as it was afterwards altered, and like a piece of cloth so profusely overcharged with false ornaments, as hardly to shew the least glimpse of the original ground-work. This picture will take in a space of seven or eight centuries, which intervened between the time of Odin and the conversion of Denmark to the Christian faith. The Icelandic Edda, and some ancient pieces of poetry, wherein the same mythology is taught, are the sources whence I shall draw my information. But the fear of falling into needless repetitions, prevents me at present from describing the nature of these ancient works, which are known but to few of the learned. This discussion will find its most proper place in the article which I reserve for the ancient literature of the North.

III. A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, preached at the Chapel in Tottenham Court Road, and at the Tabernacle in Moorfields, &c. by John Westley, M.A. late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford; and Chaplain to The Right Hon. the Countess of Buchan, Esq. 6d. Oliver.

The principal part of this discourse, like our life of Mr. Whitefield in the last month's Magazine, is collected from his own journals. What Mr. Westley says of his character commences at the end of the 17th page, where speaking of two very warm encomiums, which appeared in the public prints, on his departed friend, he thus delivers himself : " That both these accounts are just and impartial, will readily be allowed ; that is, as far as they go : but they go little farther than the outside of his character. They shew you the preacher, but not the man, the Christian, the saint of God. May I be permitted to add a little on this head, from a personal knowledge of near forty years ? Indeed I am thoroughly sensible how difficult it is to speak on so delicate a subject ; what prudence is required to avoid both extremes, to say neither too little, nor too much ? Nay, I know it is impossible to speak at all, to say either less or more without incurring from some the former, from others the latter censure. Some will seriously think, that too little is said ; and others, that it is too much. But without attending to this, I will speak just what I know, before Him to whom we are all to give an account.

" Mention has already been made of his unparalleled zeal, his indefatigable activity, his tender-heartedness to the afflicted, and charitableness toward the poor. But should we not likewise mention his deep gratitude, to all whom God had used as instruments of good to him ? of whom he did not cease to speak in the most respectful manner, even to his dying day. Should we not mention, that he had an heart susceptible of the most generous and the most tender friendship ? I have frequently thought, that this was the distinguishing part of his character. How few have we known of so kind a temper, of such large and flowing affections ? Was it not principally by this, that the hearts of others were so strangely drawn and knit to him ? can anything but love beget love ? This shone in his very countenance, and continually breathed in all his words, whether in public or private. Was it not this, which, quick and penetrating as lightning, flew from heart to heart ? which gave that life to his sermons, his conversations, his letters ? Ye are witnesses.

" But away with the vile misconstruction of men of corrupt minds, who know of nothing but what is earthly and sensual. Be it remembered, at the same time, that he was endued with the most nice and unblemished modesty. His office called him to converse very frequently and largely, with women as well as men ; and those of every age and condition. But his whole behaviour towards them, was a practical comment on that advice of St. Paul to Timothy, *In treat the elder women as mothers, the younger as sisters, with all purity.*

" Mean time, how suitable to the friendliness of his spirit was the frankness and open-

part of his conversation ! although it was as far removed from rudeness on the one hand, as from guile and disguise on the other. Was not this frankness at once a fruit and a proof of his courage and intrepidity ? Armed with these, he feared not the faces of men, but used great plenitude of speech to persons of every rank and condition, high and low, rich and poor : endeavouring only by manifestation of the truth, to commend himself to every man's conscience in the sight of God.

" Neither was he afraid of labour or pain, any more than of what men could do unto him, being equally resolute to work as to stand by.

" Patient in bearing ill and doing well."

And this appeared in the steadiness wherewith he pursued whatever he undertook for his master's sake. Witness one instance for all, the orphan-house in Georgia, which he began, and perfected, in spite of all discouragements.

Indeed, in whatever concerned himself, he was pliant and flexible. In this case he was ~~who~~ to be intreated, easy to be either convinced or persuaded. But he was immovable in the things of God, or wherever his conscience was concerned.

None could persuade, any more than affright him, to vary in the least point from that integrity, which was inseparable from his whole character, and regulated all his words and actions. Herein he did

" Stand as an iron pillar strong,

" And steadfast as a wall of brals."

If it be inquired, what was the foundation of this integrity, or of his sincerity, courage, patience, and every other valuable and estimable quality, it is easy to give the answer,

It was not the excellence of his natural temperament, nor the strength of his understanding ; it was not the force of education ; no, nor the voice of his friends. It was no other than

such a bleeding Lord ; such of the operation of God. It was a lively hope of an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away.

It was the love of God shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost, which was given

to him, filling his soul with tender, disinterested love to every child of man. From

such a source arose that torrent of eloquence which

so frequently bore down all before it : from this,

such an astonishing force of persuasion, which the

most hardened sinners could not resist. This

was, which often made his head as waters,

and his eyes a fountain of tears. This it was

which enabled him to pour out his soul in prayer, in a manner peculiar to himself, with such fulness and ease united together, with such strength and variety both of sentiment and expression.

pel of the grace of God, through so widely extended a space, through so large a part of the habitable world ? have we read or heard of any person, who called so many thousands, so many myriads of sinners to repentance ? above all, have we read or heard of any, who has been a blessed instrument in his hand of bringing so many sinners from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God ? it is true, were we to talk thus to the gay world, we should be judged to speak as barbarians. But you understand the language of the country to which you are going, and whether our dear friend is gone a little before us.

III. *A Letter to Sir Richard Aston, Knt., one of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, &c. By Robert Morris, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq; Barrister at Law, and late Secretary to the Supporters of the Bill of Rights.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Pearch.

An extract from this article will be the most satisfactory criticism we can possibly give the public. See p. 625.

IV. *Sermons principally addressed to Youth, to which is added a Translation of Isocrates's Oration to Demonicus.* By John Toulonin, A. M. 1 vol. 12mo.

The author of these sermons is a clergyman at Tapton, and addresses them to the youth of his congregation, whose serious perusal he requests ; a request which we think they cannot deny without losing much good advice, very tolerably delivered.

V. *A Series of genuine Letters between Henry and Frances.* 2 vol. 12mo. Richardson and Urquhart. 6s.

These are the fifth and sixth volumes of a correspondence between Mrs. Griffith, who has obliged the world with The School for Rakes, and her husband, a writer also of merit ; the reputation of their letters has long been established, and it is barely necessary to add, that the present volumes seem as well entitled to the general favour as any of the preceding.

VI. *The Adventures of a Jesuit, interspersed with several remarkable Characters and Scenes in real Life.* 2 vols 12mo. 6s. Riley.

Numberless are the reports propagated to the disadvantage of the Jesuits ; the article before us, in the form of a novel, makes a striking addition to the catalogue, but in our opinion not with much appearance of probability.

VII. *Mr. Edwards's Sermon on the Death of Mr. Whitefield.* 6d. Dilly.

In this discourse a parallel is drawn between Abel and Mr. Whitefield. Mr. Edwards thinks that the latter was cut off at this particular period to punish the sins of the metropolis, and hopes that a judgement of so heavy a nature will terrify his flock into an instant reformation.

VIII. *The undutiful Daughter, or the History*

Story of Miss Goodwin. 3 vols. 12mo. 9s. 6d. Noble.

Though the execution of this work is not the most masterly we have seen, yet the design is certainly laudable; it inculcates duty from children to parents, and points out the danger of young ladies engaging precipitately in connexions of the heart.

XIX. Ancient Scottish Poems, published from the MSS. of George Bannatyne. 12mo. 4s. Cadell.

This collection is not without merit; but the beauty of the thought is buried in the ruins of obsolete language, and those only, who venerate the northern poetry of the sixteenth century, are likely to peruse the present publication with extraordinary satisfaction.

X. An Enquiry into the Nature and Legality of Press-Warrants. 8vo. 1s. Almon.

Few subjects have given more occasion for the reflexions of humanity than the nature of Press Warrants. They are undoubtedly opposite to the spirit of our constitution though they are justified by law, and the writer of this letter would do better to shew a method of abolishing the grievance, than make it solely a source of idle lamentation.

XI. An Elegy to the Memory of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby. 6d. Dodsley.

A tender, elegant compliment to the memory of an illustrious character.

XII. The Dedication of the Temple of Solomon, a poetical Essay. By William Hodson, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge. 4to. 1s. Dodsley.

Mr. Hodson gained Seaton's prize by this poem, but we do not imagine it will acquire him much applause beyond the bounds of the university.

XIII. The present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi, with a geographical Description of that River. By Capt. P. Pitman. 6s. Nourse.

An article of importance, executed with considerable judgement and fidelity.

XIV. Phocion's Conversations; or the Relation between Morality and Politics. 8vo. 6s. Dodsley.

This is a translation from the Abbé Maubly, with notes, by Mr. Macbean the master of a boarding school at Newmarket. The Abbé originally introduced the conversations of Phocion to the world himself, as a translation from the Greek of Nicocles; from what motives the very ingenious writer could deny himself the credit of a composition which does so much honour to humanity, is not easy to guess, as a mind capable of executing so excellent a work, must have certainly felt the conviction of its excellence too forcibly, to doubt the universal admiration of the public.

XV. The Philosopher, in three Conversations. 1s. 6d. Becket.

The conversation here carried on, is ma-

naged by a philosopher, a courtier, and a whig, on the present state of parties; the philosopher pronounces against the leaders of opposition, and is particularly severe on the character of Lord Chatham, to whose talents he subscribes however, while he professes a general abhorrence of his principles.

XVI. The Tutor's Guide, being a complete System of Arithmetic, with various Branches in the Mathematics. By Charles Ussy. 8vo. 3s. Robinson and Roberts.

The title of this article is as proper a criticism as can be of its execution.

XVII. The Old Maid, or History of Miss Ravensworth, in a Series of Letters by Mrs. Skinner, late Miss Masterman, of York. 3 vols. 12mo. 7s. 6d. Bell.

The late Miss Masterman of York is not the most inglorious of all our modern novelists; and in the present state of novel-writing, 'tis a fortunate circumstance to acquire even a negative reputation.

XVIII. A Dissertation on the Spasmodic Affection of Children. In a Letter to Dr. Miller. By B. Rush, M. D. 8vo. 1s. Cadell.

This dissertation is well written; and yet is no more than a very trifling production; it is drawn with attention, but contains scarcely any thing new for the information of the purchaser.

XIX. The Beginning, Progress, and Conclusion of the late War. 4to. 1s. 6d. Almon.

The beginning, progress and conclusion of the late war, differs entirely from the preceding article; it is very ill written, but contains information of considerable utility; particularly with respect to our cod-fisheries; the author is a strong enemy to the late peace, but treats the subject, however, with a much greater share of zeal than perspicuity.

XX. An Essay on the Cure of ulcerated Legs, without Rest, exemplified by a Variety of Cases, in which laborious Exercise was used during the Cure. By Wm. Rowley, Surgeon. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Newbery.

The doctrine of this pamphlet being entirely new, though the list of cures upon its principle appears exceedingly candid; we think it advisable not to pronounce an opinion in direct opposition to the most eminent of the faculty, till time has removed the possibility of an erroneous judgement.

A List of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City of London, Oct. 1714, the 1st. of George I. with a regular Succession of Aldermen to each Ward down to this present Year, Nov. 9. 1770.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY, Oct. 29. 1714.

THE Right Hon. Sir W. Humphreys, Bart. { Cheap Ward lord mayor, alderman of Sir W. Ashurst, Father of { Billingsgate the city Sir Thomas Abney Vintner

Sir John Parsons *Bassishaw* began.
 Sir W. Withers *Farringdon-in-*
 Sir Samuel Garrard *Aldersgate*
 Sir Gilbert Heathcote *Walbrook*
 Sir Robert Beachcroft *Lime Street*
 Sir Richard Hoare *Bread Street*
 Sir Samuel Stanier *Aldgate*
 Sir William Thomson, Recorder.
 Sir Charles Peers *Tower Ward*
 Sir James Bateman *Coleman Street*
 Sir William Lewen *Castle Baynard*
 Sir George Thorold, Bart. *Cordwainets*
 Sir Francis Eyles, Bart. *Bridge-out*
 Sir John Cals *Portloken*
 Sir William Stewart *Cripplegate*
 Sir Gerard Conyers *Broad Street*
 Sir Thomas Scawen *Cornhill*
 Sir Peter Delme *Longbowre*
 Sir George Melfins *Bridge-in*
 Sir Joseph Lawrence *Bishopsgate*
 Sir Robert Child *Farringdon-out*
 Sir John Ward *Candlewick*
 Sir John Fryar *Queenhithe*
 Sir Francis Forbes *Dowgate*
 Sir Robert Beeton, Sheriff
 Sir Randolph Knipe, Sheriff

Now follows a regular succession of the aldermen of each ward, beginning with Sir W. Ashurst, father of the city, ald. of Billingsgate ward, in the order they stand in the above list.

BILLINGSGATE WARD. DIED.

1714 Sir Wm. Ashurst 12. Jan. 1720
 1720 Robert Heysham, Esq; 26 Feb. 1723
 1723 Sir Edw. Bellamy, removed to Bridge Ward, as father of the city, in March 1745.
 1745 Tho. Winterbottom, Esq; June 4 1752
 1752 William Beckford, Esq; June 21 1770
 1770 Richard Oliver, Esq; the present alderman.

VINTAGE WARD. DIED.

1714 Sir Thomas Abney, Jan. 1720, removed to Bridge-without in June 1720 on the death of Sir W. Ashurst.
 1720 Sir John Eyles, Bart. before ald. of Bridge-out removed July 1737 to Bridge-out as father of the city, loco Sir Gerard Conyers.
 1737 Sir William Rous 23 March 1743
 1743 Edward Gibbon, Esq; resigned 18 June 1745.
 1745 Sir Crispe Gascoigne 28 Dec. 1761
 1761 Richard Blunt, Esq; 30 Dec. 1763
 1763 Barlow Trecottick, Esq; the present alderman.

BASSISHAW WARD. DIED.

1714 Sir John Parsons 25 Jan. 1717
 1717 Sir Charles Cook 2 Jan. 1721
 1721 Sir Randolph Knipe 3 June 1728
 1728 Sir Thomas Lombe 2 Jan. 1739
 1739 Sir William Baker 28 June 1769
 1769 John Bird, Esq; the present alderman.

FARRINGDON WITHIN WARD. DIED.

1714 Sir William Withers 31 Jan. 1721
 1723 Sir Richard Brocas 7 Nov. 1737
 1737 Sir Henry Marshall 2 Feb. 1754
 1754 Richard Slater, Esq; 4 May 1754
 1754 William Bridgen, Esq; the present alderman.

ALDERSGATE WARD. DIED.

1714 Sir Sam. Garrard, Bart. in 1722, succeeds Sir Tho. Abney as father of the city and alderman of Bridge-out.
 1722 Richard Levet, Esq; 10 Nov. 1740
 1740 William Benn, Esq; 12 Aug. 1755
 1755 George Nelson, Esq; 23 Nov. 1766
 1766 Thomas Halifax, Esq; the present alderman.

WALBROOK WARD. DIED.

1714 Sir Gilb. Heathcote removed March 1725 to Bridge-out as father of the city in room of Sir Sam. Garrard.
 1725 Sir John Taft 12 Oct. 1735
 1735 George Heathcote, Esq; resigned 18 Jan. 1749
 1749 Slingsby Bethell, Esq; 2 Nov. 1758
 1758 Alexander Master, Esq; resigned 3 June 1766
 1766 William Nash, Esq; the present alderman.

LIME STREET WARD. DIED.

1714 Sir Robert Beachcroft 27 May 1722
 1722 Launcelot Skinner, Esq; 29 Jan. 1724
 1724 Sir Richard Hopkins 2 Jan. 1736
 1736 Sir Robert Willimot 20 Dec. 1746
 1746 William Whitaker, Esq; 3 Aug. 1752
 1752 John Porter, Esq; 11 April 1756
 1756 Sir Robert Kite, the present alderman.

BREAD STREET WARD. DIED.

1714 Sir Richard Hoare 6 Jan. 1719
 1719 Sir Robert Baylis 21 Nov. 1748
 1748 Steph. Theod. Janssen elected chamberlain of London, 29 Jan. 1765.
 1765 Brais Crosby, Esq; the present alderman.

ALDGATE WARD. DIED.

1714 Sir Sam. Stanier 28 Aug. 1724
 1724 Sir Francis Porteen 22 Feb. 1728
 1728 Micajah Perry, Esq; 25 Nov. 1746
 1746 Sir William Smith 5 March 1752
 1752 Robert Scott, Esq; 19 Nov. 1760
 1760 Sir Tho. Challoner 9 May 1766
 1766 William Cracraft, Esq; 17 Jan. 1767
 1767 John Shakespeare, Esq; the present alderman.

CHEAP WARD. DIED.

1714 Sir W. Humphreys, Bart. succeeded 1733 Sir George Heathcote, in Bridge Ward-out.
 1733 Robert Kendall, Esq; 31 Dec. 1733
 1738 Sir Joseph Eyles 8 Feb. 1740
 1740 George Arnold, Esq; 23 June 1751
 1751

Dec.

- | | | |
|--|---------------|---|
| 1751 Sir Sam. Fludyer | 18 Jan. 1768 | 1767 Sir James Esdale, the present alderman. |
| 1768 John Kirkman, Esq; the present alderman. | | |
| TOWER WARD. DIED. | | BROAD-STREET WARD. DIED. |
| 1714 Sir Charles Peers | 29 Jan. 1737 | Sir Gerard Conyers in Oct. 1739 |
| 1737 Sir Daniel Lambert | 13 May 1750 | succeeded as father of the city. |
| 1750 Sir Thomas Chitty | 17 Oct. 1762 | 1735 Sir John Lequesne 18 March 1741 |
| 1762 Samuel Turner, the present alderman. | | 1741 Charles Ewer, Esq; 19 June 1742 |
| COLEMAN STREET WARD. DIED. | | 1742 Walter Barnard, Esq; 4 May 1746 |
| 1714 Sir James Batesman | 10 Nov. 1718 | 1746 Sir Tho. Rawlinson 2 Decem. 1769 |
| 1718 Sir Harcourt Master | 15 March 1745 | 1769 James Rosseter, Esq, the present alderman. |
| 1745 Robert Alsop, Esq; the present alderman. | | CORNHILL WARD. DIED. |
| CASTLE-BAYNARD WARD. DIED. | | 1714 Sir Tho. Scawen 22 Sept. 1730 |
| 1714 Sir W. Lewen | 16 March 1722 | 1730 Sir John Salter 1 June 1744 |
| 1722 John Barber, Esq; 2 Jan. 1741 | | 1744 Francis Cockayne, Esq; 11 Oct. 1767 |
| 1741 Sir Robert Ladbroke, in July 1758, | | 1767 Brackley Kennett, Esq; the present alderman. |
| succeeded Sir John Barnard as father of the city. | | LANGBOURN WARD. DIED. |
| 1758 Sir Nathaniel Nash, resigned 3 March 1767 | | 1714 Sir Peter Delme 4 Sept. 1728 |
| 1767 Samuel Plumbe, Esq; the present alderman. | | 1728 Sir Henry Hankey 30 Jan. 1737 |
| CORDWAINER'S WARD. DIED. | | 1737 Sir Joseph Hankey 28 June 1769 |
| 1714 Sir Geo. Thotold, Bart. 28 Oct. 1732 | | 1769 John Sawbridge, Esq; the present alderman. |
| 1722 Sir Wm Billers | 14 Oct. 1745 | BRIDGE WARD WITHIN. DIED. |
| 1745 Edw. Ironside, Esq; 27 Nov. 1758 | | 1714 Sir Geo. Merttins 3 Nov. 1727 |
| 1753 Wm Alexander, Esq; 23 Sept. 1762 | | 1727 Thomas Preston, Esq; 24 Decem. 1729 |
| 1762 Sir Henry Bankes, the present alderman. | | 1729 Sir Geo. Champion 18 July 1754 |
| BRIDGE-OUT. DIED. | | 1754 Sir Wm Stephenson the present alderman. |
| 1714 Sir Francis Eyles, Bart. June 1716 | | BISHOPSGATE WARD. DIED. |
| 1716 Sir John Eyles, Bart. his son in 1720 | | 1714 Sir Jos. Lawrence 23 July 1719 |
| He resigned this ward to Sir Thos. Abney, which has since been governed by the father of the city. | | 1718 Sir Edw. Beecher 2 Sept. 1732 |
| 1720 Sir Thos. Abney, 6 Feb. 1722 | | 1732 Sir Rob. Godschall 26 June 1742 |
| father of the city. | | 1742 Sir Sam. Pennant 20 May 1750 |
| 1722 Sir Sam. Garrard, Bart. 10 March 1725 | | 1750 Sir Matthew Blakiston, Bart. resigned 25 June 1769 |
| father of the city. | | 1769 James Townshend, Esq; the present alderman. |
| 1725 Sir Gilbert Heathcote 25 Jan. 1733 | | FARRINGDON-OUT. DIED. |
| father of the city. | | 1714 Sir Robert Child 6 Oct. 1721 |
| 1735 Sir W. Humphreys, Bart. 26 Oct. 1735 | | 1723 Sir Francis Child 20 April 1749 |
| 1735 Sir Gerard Conyers 20 July 1737 | | 1740 Sir Richard Hoare 12 Oct. 1754 |
| 1737 Sir John Eyles, Bart. 11 March 1745 | | 1754 Ri. Beckford, Esq; 24 Jan. 1756 |
| 1745 Sir Ed. Bellamy 28 March 1749 | | 1756 Sir Francis Gosling 29 Decem. 1768 |
| 1749 Sir John Thompson 17 Feb. 1750 | | 1769 John Wilkes, Esq; the present alderman. |
| 1750 Sir J. Barnard resigned 18 July 1758 | | CANDLEWICK WARD. DIED. |
| and died 29 Aug. 1764 aged 81 | | 1714 Sir John Ward 12 March 1726 |
| 1758 Sir Robt. Ladbroke, the present father of the city. | | 1726 Sir John Thompson in April 1749 |
| Portsmouth WARD. DIED. | | succeeds Sir Edw. Bellamy as father of the city. |
| 1734 Sir John Cass 5 July 1718 | | 1749 Sir Charles Afgill, Bart. the present alderman. |
| 1738 John Green, Esq; 6 March 1721 | | QUEENHITH WARD. DIED. |
| 1721 Hum. Parsons, Esq; 21 March 1741 | | 1714 Sir John Fryar, Bart. 11 Sept. 1726 |
| 1741 Sir Wm Calvert 3 May 1761 | | 1726 Robt. Alsop, Esq; 12 March 1737 |
| 1761 Hon. Thos. Harley, the present alderman. | | 1737 Sir Robt. Westley 23 Sept. 1745 |
| GRIFFELGATE WARD. DIED. | | 1745 Edward Davis, Esq; 11 Feb. 1749 |
| 1714 Sir Wm Stewart 29 April 1723 | | 1749 Marche Dickenson, Esq; 6 Feb. 1765 |
| 1723 Sir John Williams 7 May 1743 | | 1765 Richard Peers, Esq; the present alderman. |
| 1743 John Blachford, Esq; 25 Sept. 1759 | | |
| 1758 Sir J. Cartwright resigned 3 Feb. 1767 | | |

BOWGATE WARD. DIED.

- 1714 Sir Francis Forbes 26 Sept. 1727
 1727 John Crawley, Esq; 2 Jan. 1728
 1728 Sir John Barnard in Feb. 1750
 Succeeds Sir J. Thompson as father
 of the city.
 1730 Sir Richard Glyn, Bart. the present
 Elderman.

THE RECORDERS. DIED.

- 1714 Sir Wm Thomson died Oct. 1739.
 1739 Sir John Strange resigned & Dec. 1742
 1742 Sir Simon Urling died May 1746
 1746 Sir John Stracey died Dec. 1748
 1748 Sir Richard Adams resigned Jan. 1753
 1753 Sir Wm Moreton died April 1763
 1763 James Eyre, Esq; the present recorder.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The following Elegy, on Hackfall, a beautiful
 Seat of Mr. Hillaby's not far from Rippon
 in Yorkshire, accidentally came into my
 Hands: I think it has great Merit; if you
 should be of the same Opinion, I beg you will
 give it to the Public in your Magazine.

To Hackfall's calm retreat, where Na-
 ture reigns, transported Fancy flies;
 In rural pride, transported Fancy flies;
 Oh! bear me, bear me, to those blissful plains,
 Where all around unlabour'd beauties rise.
 Let Wealth's vain vot'ries, Gothic sons of
 Taste,
 The fetter'd hand of mimick Art admire;
 The marble dome, with urns and statues grac'd,
 The gilt alcove, and justly sloping spire.
 Be theirs the long drawn walks, that tire
 the eyes,
 Thro' gay parterres and vistas green to stray,
 Where stately trees in due proportion rise,
 And tortur'd waters regularly play.
 With thee Neæra, mistress of my soul,
 Left artful scenes my simple mind delight,
 Such as where Ure's meandring waters fall,
 By Nature form'd, transport the raptur'd
 sight.

There wood and lawn their various charms
 combine, [dant hill,
 The green dale sinks, and swells the ver-
 old reverend oaks their high arch'd boughs
 entwine,
 And parting rocks disclose the gushing till.
 Lo! through the glade, where rip'ning har-
 vests bend
 To the soft breeze, a distant town appears:
 From smoaking cots the blueish wreaths af-
 tend,
 And many a tow'r its antique structure rears.
 Down from yon hoary mountain's ragged side,
 That nods aloof, what foaming torrents flow!
 Low underneath, with silent stealth they glide,
 Now spring to light a fresh cascade below.
 But as the priest of Love (sweet Ovid) tells,
 To thun Alpheus, thy enraptur'd waves,
 Binding mazes Arethusa steals.
 Thine secret vaults and subterraneous caves,
 Nymph in vain! a lover's eagle flight,
 What art can blind? her fees the private
 Muses, alonq adi spid. 1100 P. bidix 2011
 Under seas directs his rapid flight,
 And mingles with the charming Arethuse.

Fast by the stream and in the thickest shade,
 A straw roof'd cot appears, with ivy bound,
 The walls with shells and varying moss o'er-
 laid, [ground.
 And rough hewn altars mark the hallow'd

There happy dwells some hoary-headed seer,
 Far from the guilty world's tumultuous din;
 Here in soft musings spends the silent year,
 Estrang'd alike from passion and from sin.

Peace to his bones! nor you, my charming
 maid, [eyes
 Approach the cot, but turn, oh! turn your
 Should love, the tyrant love, his breast invade,
 Far from his soul his wonted quiet flies.

Deep in the grove, and o'er the topmost boughs,
 Untaught by art, a silver fountain plays,
 In amorous silds the bubbling water flows,
 And sun-born Iris paints the humid rays.

No brazen Triton spouts the indignant stream,
 Nor weeps poor Niobe in antic show;
 No dolphins play, nor leaden Nereids swim,
 Nor fond Narcissus views the lake below.

All natural, grotesque, and wild the scene,
 The rough rock cleaves, the waves descend
 from high;
 And tumbling down upon the grassy green,
 O'er pebbles stray in gurg'ling harmony.

Hail, sweet recess! what charms, that fight
 regale,
 Are given to thee with more than lavish pride!
 Hail, sweet recess! more fair than Tempe's
 vale,
 Or Ida's grove, where fabled Gods reside.

Oh! haste, Neæra, to this blissful grove,
 Here let us Wisdom's silent steps pursue;
 Here spend an age in innocence and love,
 And bid the folly fetter'd world adieu.

P R O L O G U E
 To 'Tis Well its No Worse. Spoken by Mr.
 Moody.

O Ho' there you are! — Before one word I
 utter, [Cutter,
 I must tell you, my dears—that I, Captain O
 With silent respect, will a thing or two say
 About my relation who wrote this new play:
 My cousin, poor soul's in a damnable fright,
 Because why?—to amuse ye he takes great
 light;

I said, sirs, for shame!—what a man and be
frightful?

A pale bashful Irishman's never delightful;
No conquests are gain'd, with such dread looks
as those; [foes;

I told him, a man should not shrink at his
That you were his friends, and would taste
what he writ, wit;

If he would not o'erload you with humour and
He swore he would not be so wake and absurd;
And if I know my cousin, he'll not brake his
word.

[sting,
My cousin's no fool, at your reading and writing.
Tho' now for his play, he's as pale as a whit-

[eaf'd,
I answer for you, which his heart has much
That tho' you don't like it, I'm sure you'll
be plas'd; [be civil;
For they say that Old Nick, if he's plas'd, will
You'll like it if not plas'd, to be unlike the
Devil.

In short, my dear cousin has taken a prize;
I'm sure you'll applaud him, 'tis Spanish, my
boys.

An old crazy vessel, ill-built, rigg'd, and plan'd,
But now is re-built, new rigg'd, and new
mann'd,

And just ready to lance.—If, when it appears,
From this noble vessel, you'll give it three
cheers,

[purse,
"Twill lighten his heart, tho' it load not his
And the rogue wil cry out—'Tis well its no
worse.

[dress you,
From the head to the stern, thus let me add—
To lend us your hands—for faith I'll not
pres' you.

[stun him,
Fight you in the top there, with bawling don't
As you're stout, pray be merciful, don't fire
upon him.

[him,
If you on the quarter-deck will not befriend
Your swivels and small arms, faith, quickly
will end him,

[favour,
And if you between decks, my cousin don't
But give him your broadsides, you sink him
for ever.

[cabin,
And, O ye || sweet Craters, who sit in the
Whose privateer eyes are our hearts ever nab-

[bing,
Do but awe with your cannon this critical §
You'll charm Irish hearts, to your sex ever
true,

That a son of St. Patrick's protested by you.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mr. K I N G.

INSTEAD of an epilogue, round, smart
and terse,

Let poor simple me, and in more simple verse,
Just handle the text—It is well its no worse.

The brat of this night, should you cherish and
nurse,

[purse,
And hush it, and rock it, though you fill not his
The daddy will say, that—'Tis well its no
worse.

Or shou'd his strange fortune turn out the
reverse, [shou'd curse,
That his pockets you fill, tho' his play you
Stil our author will say—It is well its no
worse.

The town with each poet, will push, carte
and tierce, [don't pierce,
If the bard can so guard, that his buff you
Tho' you pink him a little—'Tis well it's
no worse.

Should the play-house be full, tho' the tri-
ticks so fierce,
The managers, actors, and author asperse,
We shrug up our shoulders—'Tis well it's
no worse.

But should you to damn be resolv'd and per-
verse,
If quietly after from hence you disperse,
We wish you good-night—and—It's well
it's no worse.

H Y M N.

I.

SERVANT of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past,
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crown'd at last;
Of all thy heart's desire
Triumphantly possest,
Lodg'd by the ministerial quire
In thy Redeemer's breast.

II.

In condescending love
Thy ceaseless prayer He heard,
And bade thee suddenly remove,
To thy complete reward:
Ready to bring the peace,
Thy beauteous feet were shod,
When mercy sign'd thy soul's release
And caught thee up to God.

III.

With saints inthron'd on high
Thou dost thy Lord proclaim,
And still to God salvation cry,
Salvation to the Lamb!
O happy, happy soul!
In extasies of praise,
Long as eternal ages roll,
Thou seest thy Saviour's face.

IV.

Redeem'd from earth and pain,
Ah! when shall we ascend,
And all in Jesus' presence reign
With our translated friend!
Come, Lord, and quickly come!
And when in Thee complete,
Receive thy longing servants home
To triumph—at thy feet!

CHARACTER of the ENGLISH.

LET France grow proud beneath the
rant's lust, [dare
While the rack'd people crawl and lick

The mighty genus of this Isle disdains
Ambitious slavery and golden chains.
England to servile yoke will never bow,
What conquerors ne'er presum'd, who dares
 do now?

E P I G R A M M E.

J ENTRQUIS l'autre jour

J Un très gros confesseur,

Qui ces mots parloit,

"Quand un homme a péché

Il vient vite à moi,

Et me donnant toute foi,

Après son relation

Je donne consolation :

Mais moi (pauvre garçon)

Quand je pecke, pas personne

Me consolera;

Et bien en ce cas

Il me faudra en fin

Consoler par le vin."

SCARRON.

Une traduction est désirée.

FORTUNE THE FOUNDATION OF FAME.

Translated from Rousseau.

HOW heav'ns! when Rome is on fire,
Can I the mad Sylla admire?
Or can fierce Alexander be prais'd,
Who with fire ev'ry nation has blaz'd?
Well I call that a virtuous rage
Which can murderous valour infuse,
Which no cries, no distresses can allay,
Which its steel in my bosom embrues?
I'll make my mouth speak 'gainst my mind,
And force it to praise all the ravage
Which is made by a hero, a savage
Who is born for the grief of mankind.
What horrible pictures I see!
Conquerors, deaf to pity,
Broken, and projects conceir'd,
Breaks of their kingdoms bereav'd,
Walls all entompas'd by fire,
And stones to the flame fall a prey,
Blood all the conquerors perspire,
Death sweeps a nation away;
Others, pale and disfigur'd with blood,
With their daughters from infamy's hold,
The arm of a soldier that's bold,
A grasp that's inhuman and rude.

Proud warriors, display
Courage in full open day;
It quickly, ye warriors, be shewn,
Your hearts will sustain fortune's frown;
Fortune gives aid to your arms,
Your conquerors great of the earth;
Glory our reason disarms,
Glory like Phœbus breaks forth,
Should Fortune her succour deny,
Man falls from before your pale face,
From then of but human race,
The hero is fled from the eye.

ZAPHNIS.

Imitation of Martial, Book I. Ep. XLVII.

altered from Cowley. Iudg'd

I F e'er, my friend, our happy fate at be-

T enjoy a life of ease and liberty,

If leisure to be happy e'er we find,

Nor longer load with friv'lous care the minds,

No more the great men's favour shall we

need,

Nor on long hopes, the court's thin diet, feed;

No: be these follies in oblivion veil'd,

And grant us, heaven, in some lone cot con-

ceal'd,

With books, and friendly converse, gardens,

Life's best delights, which rural nature yields,

Oh! grant us to enjoy! give summer shades,

And studious walks along the woodland

glades,

Bright winter fires, plain cheerful meals sup-

With no vain, restless wish for company;

Sleep, not disturb'd by cares, confin'd to-night,

Or bound by any rule but appetite;

Free, but not savage or ungracious mirth,

Rich wines, to give it quick and early birth;

A few companions, whom ourselves may chuse,

A gentle mistress, nor less gentle spouse.

May such, my friend, ere yet we perish, be

Our business, our abode, our company.

Now to ourselves, alas! we neither live,

But see good days, of which we are to give

A finit account, if well employ'd;

Slide unimprov'd away. But shall we still

So abjectly submit to folly's sway,

As, knowing how to live, still to delay?

SON COMPOSITION OF KIDS SWING

O NCE, on a May-morn, thus the Cy-
priian dame

Compos'd with wanton hand the tender kiss,

Anbrotha first into the mixture came,

With fragrant nectar then she ting'd the blis;

Some of the honey next she adds, which

Love join'd:

Had, not unpunish'd, from the bees pure

Odours off-shaken from the orange grove,

Essence of roses too the compound join'd.

Infusing then a thousand, thousand charms,

With all th' allurements her fair'd zone con-

tains;

'Tis done: the finish'd work an anch'rite

And thaws e'en my grave Hector's frozen

veins.

Taste Delia's lips: you'll be convinc'd of

All these ingredients go to form her kiss.

E P I G R A M.

Imitated from Martial, Book II. Ep. XLIV.

S IR Gripus, fearing I may want to borrow,

Mutters (but so that I may hear) to-mor-

row

To Child and Co. five thousand must be paid

And, zooks! I han't discharg'd the bill of la-

ding.

Lord knows where cash sufficient I shall find!

Prithet no more, Sir Gripus: 'twere unkind

Had you refus'd a friend's request in need;

But to refuse unask'd, is hard indeed.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

A Rule was granted in the court of King's Bench, on a motion made by Mr. Morton, and seconded by the counsellors Wallace and Dunning, for an information against seven of the ringleaders concerned in breaking out of the King's Bench prison last Monday, and are now confined in the county gaol.

MONDAY, 26.

This day came on in the court of Common-Pleas, before Lord Chief Justice Wilmet, and the rest of the judges of that court, a motion for a rule to set aside the verdict in the case of the right honourable George Onslow against Mr. Horne; where after a variety of pleadings the court deferred judgement till next term.

THURSDAY, 29.

This day his majesty went, with the usual state, to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for prohibiting, for a further limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch; and to such other bills as were ready.

FRIDAY, 30.

Being the birth-day of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, who entered into the 52d year of her age, their majesties received the compliments of the nobility, &c. on that occasion at St. James's. It being also St. Andrew's day, the knights companions of the several orders of the Garter, Bath, and Thistle, appeared in the collars of their respective orders.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.

This day all the rendezvous-lieutenants attended the Lord-Mayor (as being in office since the last) in order to have their warrants new backed for pressing, when the same was refused; adding, The city-bounty was intended to prevent such violences.

A farmer near Swineshead, in Lincolnshire, having a small field of high ground which the late flood did not reach, but appeared as a little island in the midst of a large lake, a quantity of sheep took refuge thereon, which the farmer fearing would be starved to death, employed men with boats to fetch them away, and among them picked up above twenty brace of hares, which had herded with them.

MONDAY, 10.

The council of the Royal Academy in Pall-Mall, gave ten gold and silver medals, (being the first impressions from their new dies) executed by Mr. Pingo, from a design of Mr. Cipriani, to the undermen-

tioned artists, whose performances were adjudged worthy of premiums last year; inscribed round the edge of each is the following:

GOLD MEDALS.

To Mr. James Gandon, for the best design in architecture, 1769.

To Mr. Mauritius Lowe, for the best historical picture, 1769.

To Mr. John Bacon, for the best model of a bas-relief, 1769.

SILVER MEDALS.

To Mr. Matthew Liart, for a drawing of an academy figure, 1769.

To Mr. John Graisi, for ditto.

To Mr. John Kitchingman, for ditto.

To Mr. Joseph Strutt, for ditto.

To Mr. Thomas Hardwicke, for a drawing of architecture, 1769.

To Mr. P. M. Van Gilder, for a model of an academy figure, 1769.

To Mr. John Flaxman, jun. for a model of ditto.

FRIDAY, 14.

At a court of common-council held this day, a motion was made that the thanks of this court be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and committee, for their care and diligence in prosecuting the intentions of this court to procure seamen for his majesty's service, by which mean the former disagreeable method of pressing seamen has become unnecessary, and to testify our duty to his majesty, our reverence for the constitution, our love to our country, and our particular regard for this city which was unanimously agreed to.

A motion was made that the bounty seamen, which ends by their former resolution this day, be continued another month, and unanimously agreed to.

Council of the Royal Academy gave gold and silver medals to the undermentioned artists, whose performances were adjudged worthy of premiums this year.

Gold Medals: To Joseph Strut for the best historical picture. To Tho. Bacon for the best model of a bas relief.

Silver medals: To John Russel, for a drawing of an academy figure. To Jo. Milbourne, for ditto. To Charles Ro. Riley, for ditto. To John Saunders, ditto. To Tho. Clarke, for ditto. To Walter Prachmer, for the best model of an academy figure. To William Wick, for a drawing of architecture; and to C. Holland, for ditto.

SATURDAY, 15.

His majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis to be Master of the Tower of London, in the room of John Lord Berkeley of Stratton,

MONDAY, 17.

Such bills as were ready received the Royal assent, by virtue of a commission from his majesty.

This day Lord Weymouth resigned the office of secretary of state for the southern department.

TUESDAY, 18.

Mr. Alderman Halifax, and Mr. Alderman Shakespear, Mr. Deputy Paterson, Mr. Deputy Cockedge, Mr. Hurford, and Mr. Sharpe, attended by the City Remembrancer, presented at the bar of the House of Commons, a petition in favour of the proposed canal from Reading to Monkey Island, and another petition against the petition now depending in parliament, for making the river Thames and Isis navigable to Cricklade in Wiltshire.

In consequence of some expressions made by Gov. Johnstone in the House of Commons last Friday, and applying them by insinuation to the Right Hon. Lord George (Sackville) Germaine; the latter followed Governor Johnstone out of the House this day, called him into the Court of Requests, and there demanded satisfaction, which Mr. Johnstone seemed to decline, by saying, "He was order, he had been quite parliamentary, &c." Lord George said, he had no right to asperse his character, and insisted upon his meeting him at four o'clock that day (it was two o'clock) at the ring in Hyde-park. Lord George took the Right Hon. Thomas Townshend with him as his second; and Sir James Lowther, Bart. was Governor Johnstone's second. It was agreed to fight with pistols, and they fired twice at each other, but neither of them received a wound. What was extraordinary, Lord George's pistol was shot out of his hand at the second discharge of his antagonist, but he received not the least hurt. Matters were then accommodated by the interposition of the seconds.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

This morning early a whole range of the battlement of Westminster-hall gave way, the binding and cement being thoroughly decayed. The stones fell upon Mr. Bannister's coffee-house, broke through the ceiling, choaked up the stairs, and some tumbled upon the area before the east gate of the Hall, which is now shut up, so that the members are obliged to pass thro' a new way, in St. Margaret's-street, to their respective houses.

Lord Bute is at Venice and has lately sent to England three boxes of human and animal bones, which may be counted a curio, and come from a place in Istria, which his lordship calls in a letter of his, Catacombs of the World. It is certain that in an island opposite Dalmatia, there were found, after digging through the sur-

face about four feet, such a quantity of human bone, going a prodigious depth, and running under the sea, probably to the opposite shore, as is astonishing and wholly unaccountable. The bones are not all human, but mixed with those of other animals; nor can they be a *lusus naturae*, having all the properties of bones, except that of stinking when put in the fire, which they may have lost through the prodigious time they must have been deposited.

The king, on the resignation of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Weymouth, has been pleased to deliver the seals of the southern department to the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochford, and to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich principal secretary of state for the northern.

THURSDAY, 20.

The Hon. Frederick Thyane did business at the General Post-Office, being appointed joint post-master with Lord Despencer, in the room of the Earl of Sandwich made one of the secretaries of state.

FRIDAY, 21.

The mutiny, and land tax bills, with such others as were then ready, received the royal assent by commission.

TUESDAY, 25.

Being Christmas day, the canopy was affixed in the grand saloon at the Queen's house, where their majesties received the holy communion from the hands of the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and made the usual offering of the Byzant or Wedge of Gold.

Notwithstanding it being Christmas-day, there was a great board of Admiralty held.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

Their royal highnesses Prince Edward and the Princess Augusta Sophia, who were lately under inoculation for the small-pox, are now so well recovered as to be able to go abroad.

At a general court of the governors, the Rev. Mr. Bromley, and Mr. Bennet, were chosen joint-preachers at the Foundling-Hospital; at the same time Mr. Philpot was chosen organist, and Mrs. Farar, matron.

SCOTLAND.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Dec. 16. "I am extremely sorry to inform you of the loss of the Belfast Trader, which happened on Tuesday night the 15th inst. In turning the point of Girvin in a violent gale of wind, she was driven against the rocks near that place, beat to pieces, and every soul perished; she was laden with linens, butter, hides, &c. and had several passengers on board. The Earl of Cawdor immediately repaired to the spot, with some servants and dependants, erected a tent on the shore, gave orders that such dead bodies as were cast on shore should be taken

taken due care of, decently interred, and the money or effects found upon them, to be preserved for their friends.

IRELAND.

The Parliament is prorogued from Dec. 18 to Jan. 15.

The following address of the lord mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of Dublin, having been transmitted by his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland to the Lord Viscount Weymouth, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, has by him been presented to the king: which address his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY,
The humble Address of the Lord Mayor,
Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of Dub-
lin, in Common Council assembled.

"Most gracious sovereign,

"WE your majesty's most dutiful, loyal, and affectionate subjects, the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, commons, and citizens of your faithful city of Dublin, in common council assembled, beg leave humbly to approach your majesty with the most sincere assurance of our steady attachment to your majesty's illustrious person and family, and our ardent wishes that your reign over us may be long and as transcendently distinguished as your virtues.

"Emboldened by our experience of that attention which your majesty affords to every part of your subjects, permit us, most gracious sir, to represent, at the foot of your throne, that from some defects in the present laws relative to corn, flour, and other necessaries of life, in the laws affecting the police of this city, and from the expiration of several temporary statutes, a situation in which we most humbly conceive we can only be relieved by the meeting of parliament, your faithful subjects of this metropolis experience many and great difficulties, and apprehend yet greater.

"Pardon, most gracious sovereign, that we presume further to submit to your parental goodness, that certain publick works, necessary to the commerce of this city, which were begun and promoted by national bounty, must be indebted to the same bounty for their completion; and that your subjects of this metropolis, who, by large importations of the manufactures of Great Britain, have provided for their domestick consumption, which, in every alternate year, increases in proportion to the number assembled for national business, do already feel a decay of their trade and credit, even from a temporary decrease of inhabitants.

"Grateful for the blessings derived to us from your majesty's parental affection, and conscious that relieving the wants of your people succeeds to the knowledge of them, we presume to obtrude our cares upon your majesty's more weighty concerns; and humbly beseech your majesty to take our circumstances

into your royal consideration, and to grant us such relief as your majesty in your royal wisdom shall think fit.

In testimony whereof we have caused the common seal of the said city to be hereunto affixed, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy."

AMERICA.

Boston, New-England, Oct. 11. We hear the honourable house of Representatives at Cambridge on Tuesday last voted to proceed to business; 59 yeas, 29 nays.

At a meeting of the merchants in this town at the British coffee-house, it was unanimously voted to alter the non-importation agreement, and to open the importation of goods from Great-Britain except teas, and such other articles as are, or may be subject to duties for the purpose of raising a revenue in America.

Newbern, in North-Carolina, Oct. 5. On Wednesday last a special messenger arrived in town from Granville county, to his excellency the governor, with the melancholy account of a violent insurrection, or rather rebellion, having broke out in Orange county, among a sett of men who call themselves Regulators, and who for some years past have given infinite disturbance to the civil government of this province, but now have sapped its whole foundation, brought its courts of justice to their own controul.

These people have for a long time opposed paying all manner of taxes, have entertained the vilest opinion of the gentlemen of the law, and often threatened them with their vengeance. Accordingly, as the hon. Judge Henderson, and several gentlemen of the law, were returning from Salisbury circuit to Hillsborough, to hold the court there, they were waylaid by a number of them with their rifles; but happily having notice of their hellish design, by taking a contrary rout, eluded their bloody plot. They still gave out their threats of meeting them at Hillsborough, and wreaking their vengeance on them there.

These menaces were treated with contempt, or rather as the violent raving of a factious and discontented mob, than any settled and fixed resolutions of men of property to commit so daring an insult to the laws of the country, and accordingly the court was opened, and proceeded to busines: but on Monday, the 2d day of the court, a very large number of those people, headed by men of considerable property, appeared in Hillsborough, armed with clubs, whips, loaded at the end with lead or iron, and many other offensive weapons, and at once beset the court-house. The first object of their revenge was Mr. John Williams, a gentleman of the law, who they assaulted as he was entering the court; hitting them cruelly abused with many and violent blows with their loaded whips on the head, in different parts of his body, until he by great good fortune made his escape, and took

ter in a neighbouring store. They then entered the court-house, and immediately fixed their attention on Col. Fanning, as the next object of their merciless cruelty; he for safety had retired to the judges seat, as the highest part of the court-house, from which he might make the greatest defence against these blood-thirsty and cruel savages; but vain were all his efforts, for after behaving with the most heroick courage he fell a sacrifice to numbers.

They seized him by the heels, dragged him down the steps, his head striking very violently on every step, carried him to the door, and forcing him out, dragged him on the ground over stones and brickbats, struck him with their whips and clubs, kicked him, and spit and spurned at him, and treated him with every possible mark of contempt and cruelty; till at length, by a violent effort of strength and activity, he rescued himself from their merciless claws, and took shelter in a house; the vultures pursued him there, and gave him a stroke that will probably destroy one of his eyes; in this piteous and grievously maimed condition they left him for a while, retreated to the court-house, knocked down, and very cruelly treated the deputy clerk of the crown, ascended the bench, shook their whips over Judge Henderson, told him his turn was next, ordered him to pursue business; but in the manner they should prescribe, which was, that no lawyers should enter the court-house, no juries but what they should pack, and order new trials in cases where some of them had been cast for their mal-practices. They then seized Mr. Hooper, a gentleman of the law, dragged and paraded him though the streets, and treated him with every mark of contempt and insult.

This closed the first day. But the second day presented a scene, if possible, more tragic: immediately on their discovering that the judge had made his escape from their fury, and refused to submit to the dictates of lawless and desperate men, they marched in a body to Col. Fanning's house, and on a signal given by their ringleaders, entered the same, destroyed every piece of furniture in it, ript open his beds, broke and threw in the streets every piece of china and glass ware in the house, scattered all his papers and books in the winds, seized all his plate, cash, and proclamation money; entered his cellars, and after satisfying and gorging their stomachs with his liquors, stove and threw in the streets the remainder; being now drunk with rage, liquor and lawless fury, they took his wearing cloaths, stuck them on a pole, paraded them in triumph through the streets, and to close the scene, pulled down and laid his house in ruins. Hunter and Butler, two of their chiefs, stripping in buff, and beginning the heroic deed.

They then went to a large handsome hall, that Col. Fanning, at the expence of

60 or 70 l. had made a present of to the church of Hillsborough, and split it to pieces, and were at the point of pulling down the church, but their leaders, thinking it would betray their religious principles, restrained them. Their revenge being not yet satiated on this unhappy gentleman, they again pursued him, again cruelly beat him, and at length with dogs hunted him out of town, and with a cruelty more savage than blood-hounds, stoned him as he fled.

When they had fully glutted their revenge on the lawyers, and particularly Col. Fanning, to shew their opinion of courts of justice, they took from his chains a negroe that had been executed some time, and placed him at the lawyer's bar, and filled the judge's seat with human excrement, in derision and contempt of the characters that fill those respectable places.

New York, Nov. 12. On Saturday evening last, from Philadelphia, came to this town Captain William Bedlow, lately from Jamaica, which he left the 1st of October, and reports, that on the 28th of September, a vessel arrived there from Hispaniola, which brought advice, that a plague was broke out there at Leogane, Port au Prince, and other places in the Bete. That the disorder was not brought from any infected place, but supposed to originate there, and to be occasioned by unwholsome effluvia from the frequent eruptions and earthquakes, with which that place has been visited for some months past, and have continued almost every day since. That soon after the people are taken, a boil rises under the arm, and they generally die in 18 hours. That the general had retired from Port au Prince to the platform, and that the French on the south side the island had posted troops to guard the passes, and prevent communication with infected places.

On the above intelligence, depositions were taken before the county lieutenant in Jamaica, and orders given to admit no vessel without examination, or quarantine. We hear there are orders for the like precaution in this place.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 13. At New York Sir Wm. Drapher, knight of the Bath, to Miss Susanna De Lancey, daughter of the Right Hon. Oliver De Lancey, Esq;

November 24. Mr. Isaac Brown, haberdasher, to Miss Frances Bate—Mr. Wignall, herald painter to Miss Molly Bowyer—26. Mr. Browning apothecary to Miss Goodyore—George Albert, Esq; to Miss Susan Baldwin—Mr. Hill, carpenter, to Miss Ireson—J. Mayor, Esq; to Miss Dickenson—At Dublin, John Hamilton, Esq; representative in parliament for the borough of Strabane, to

The Hon. Miss Hamilton, daughter of Lord Viscount Boyne.

December 1. Mr. George Green, merchant, to Miss Ann Bromley—2. Thomas Langley, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Godfrey—William Pitt Burnaby, Esq; to Miss Price—Rev. Mr. Byne, to Miss Hesketh—John Port, Esq; to Miss Dewes—5. John Sedge-way, Esq; to Miss Sally Langdale—At Edinburgh, Dec. 1. Lieut. Col. Montgomery, to Miss Gray—8. Mr. Nelthorpe, to Miss Scott—9. George Parkinson, Esq; to Miss Alicia Fletcher—Benjamin Barnett, Esq; to Miss Avice Wheate—The Rev. William Slade, to Miss Frances Abbot—Charles Clarke, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth M'Koun—Mr. Jackson, of Armitage, to Miss Molly Holmes—12. George Barton, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Hill—15. William Addis, Esq; to Miss Susan-nah Richardson—Mr. David Haywood, grocer, to Miss Catharine Gataker—19. William Dickenson, Esq; to Miss Fuller—Richard M'Neagh, Esq; to Mrs. Mary Dunford—Mr. Joshua Webster, surgeon, to Miss Cunningham—20. Mr. Alex. Gerard, attorney, to Miss Breece—Mr. Jasper Taylor, oilman, to Miss Sleath—Mr. John Atkins, currier, to Miss Polly Smith—21. Mr. Abbot, procter, to Miss Milfrey—Swete Wood, Esq; to Miss Bagshaw—Peter Gilbert, Esq; of the Island of Grenada, to Miss Tweedale—23. Robert Mills, Esq; to Miss Frances Gray—Capt. Crane, to Miss Parker—Mr. Hollend Pope, wholesale hanker, to Miss Molly Harris.

DEATHS.

Nov. 23. THE Right Rev. Dr. Mathias

Mawson, lord bishop of Ely. His lordship was the oldest consecrated bishop in England and Ireland, being a bishop in the year 1738, on the death of Dr. Harris, bishop of Landaff, from which see he was in 1740 translated to that of Chichester on the death of Dr. Hare, and in 1754 promoted to Ely on the death of Bishop Gooch—24. Mr. David Kidney, Woolstapler—Mr. Lewis Couture, yeoman of the mouth to his majesty's kitchen—Mr. Jones, wine-merchant—The Hon. Master Byng, only son of Lord Torrington—Mr. Christopher Walter Tentall—John Metryfield, Esq;—The Rev. Dr. Pearce, who for fifty years had the pastoral care of a very respectable congregation of protestant dissenters at Chelwood, in Somersetshire—Mr. Wilson, wholesale tobacconist.

Dec. 2. Thomas Austin, Esq;—Miss Todd, daughter of Anthony Todd, Esq; Secretary of the Post-office—Thomas Weston, Esq;—Mrs. Cholmely—Mr. Hanbury, jun.—Randle Wilbraham, Esq;—The Rev. Thomas Foxley—4. Mr. Henry Conington, linen-draper—The Right Hon. Percival Lord Lest and Holland of Enmore, and earl of Egmont in Ireland—At Dublin Dr. James

Leslie, bishop of Limerick, Ardfern, and Arghadoe—Richard Bourchier, Esq; formerly governor of Bombay—Henry Edmeads, Esq; George Birch, Esq; aged 90 years—7. Miss Machell—Mr. Thomas Hudson, merchant in Walbrook, aged 90 years—10. Mrs. Levercy, grandmother to Lord Viscount Molyneux—John Hervey, Esq; planter in Grenada—Henry Nash, Esq;—Samuel Fullagar, Esq;—Mrs. Thory—11. Mrs. Reesien—Mrs. Goddard—Thomas Purkiss, Esq;—Peter Swan, Esq;—12. George Udny, Esq; The countess of Harborough—The Rev. Richard Beare—Mrs. Freeman—At York the Rev. Zachary Suger, M. A.—George Dixon, Esq; recorder of Bedford—William Booth, Esq;—Mr. Mendez, auctioneer—Crisp Morton, Esq;—In the Fleet Prison, Stephen Welch, who had been confined by the Court of Chancery near thirty years, for contempt—Mr. Havers, attorney—Mr. Francis Winterburn, cloth-drawer—15. Sir Tho. Frederick, Bart.—17. Mr. John Myers, for many years interpreter to the foreign ministers at this court—William Johnson, Esq; late planter at Barbadoes—Thomas Wiseman, Esq;—Mr. Thomas Taylor, Builder, in the 90th year of his age—The Rev. Roger Long, D. D. master of Pembroke Hall, and Lownde's, professor of astronomy in Cambridge—Charles Douglas, Esq;—Geo. Ekersall, Esq;—Barrister at Law—John Russet, Esq;—Mr. Stephens, formerly an eminent stationer—18. Mr. Harrion, train-bearer to the archbishop of Canterbury—At Boston, New-England, Francis Bernard, Esq; eldest son of Sir Francis Bernard, bart.—The Rev. John Thomas—The lady of Dr. Pepple, chancellor of Chester—The Rev. Dr. Mason—Mr. Umsfreville, exigencer of the Court of Common Pleas—The Lady of Geo. Ross, Esq;—Thomas Stewart, Esq;—Mr. Smith, jeweller—Mr. Goodyere, formerly a haberdasher—Mr. Pailfield, silk-marcher—Mrs. Elizabeth Batt.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

B ROWNLOW North, D. L. and one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, dean of the Metropolitical church of Canterbury—Benjamin Kennicot, D. D. canon of the cathedral church of Christ in the university of Oxford—James Cornwallis, clerk, M. A. prebendary of St. Peter, Westminster—William Edwards, clerk, to the rectory and vicarage of St. Mary Tenby, in Pembrokeshire—Francis Jackson to the rectory of Sudburn cum Capella de Orford, in Suffolk—James Benet, clerk, to the rectory of Theberton, in Norfolk—The Rev. John Middlemore, M. A. of Glare-hall, Cambridge, to the rectory of Willesford in the county and diocese of Lincoln, together with the rectory of Faldenworth, in the same county and diocese—The Rev. Richard Oram, M. A. late of Corpus Christi college Cambridge.

Cambridge, rectory of Leverington, with the chapel of Parson's Drove in the Isle and diocese of Ely, and also the rectory of Northwold, in the county of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich—The Rev. Henry Greene, M.A., late of St. John's College, Cambridge, the rectory of Laindon, with the chapel of Bokden, together with the vicarage of Terning, both in the county of Essex and diocese of London.

Thomas Fothergill, of Sherborn Lane, London, merchant.
Joseph Flice, of the parish of Hampton, in Middlesex, victualler.
Richard Martin, of the parish of St. Pancras, in Middlesex, carpenter.
John Herring, of Holywell Street, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, in Middlesex, mercer.
Thomas Johnson, late of Mincing Lane, London, taylor.
Jonathan Brough, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, within the liberty of Westminster, in Middlesex, bookseller and stationer.

PROMOTIONS, Civil and Military.

SIR Jeffrey Amherst is appointed governor of the island of Guernsey, the castle of Cornet, and all other islands, forts and appurtenances thereunto belonging—Thomas Hutchinson, Esq; to be captain-general and governor in chief of Massachusetts Bay in New-England—Andrew Oliver, Esq; to be lieutenant-governor—And Thomas Flucker, Esq; to be secretary of the said province of Massachusetts Bay—William Stewart, Esq; to be lieutenant-governor of the island of Dominica—And William Young, Esq; to be lieutenant-governor of Tobago—Sir George Bridges Rodney and Sir William Burnaby, Bart, to be vice-admirals of the red—Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Sir John Moore, Bart. and knight of the Bath, Sir James Douglas and Sir John Bentley, Knts. to be vice-admirals of the white—The Right Hon. Geo. Lord Edgecumbe, Samuel Graves, William Petty, Esqrs; the Hon. Augustus Keppel, John Amherst, Esq; and his royal highness Henry Frederick duke of Cumberland, to be vice-admirals of the blue—Sir Peter Denis, Bart. Matthew Buckle, and Robert Man, Esqrs; to be rear-admirals of the red—Richard Spry, Esq; to be rear-admiral of the white—And the following gentlemen were appointed flag-officers, viz. Robert Hughes, Esq; to be rear-admiral of the red—Clark Gayton, John Barker, and Lucius O'Brien, Esqrs; to be rear-admirals of the white—John Montagu, Thomas Craven, and James Sayer, Esqrs; to be rear-admirals of the blue, and to rank as such with officers of the same flag, according to their seniority as captains.—Capt. Saxton, to the command of the Phoenix man of war at Portsmouth.

B—K—S.

MOSSES Dias Fernandes, of Penchurch-Street, London, merchant.
Abton Cox, late of Deptford, in Kent, smelter.
William Kell, of Westminster, in Middlesex, taylor.
John Brookbank, late of Aldersgate Street, London, tinsiller.
Edward Chapman Bird, late of the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, in Middlesex, merchant.
Thomas Armstrong, of Witham, in the county of Essex, linen-draper.
Alexander Mainstone, of lower Thames Street, London, oilman.
Thomas Malling, late of Crutched Friars, London, merchant.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 17, 1770.

Amsterdam, 34 7 Us.	Madrid, 39 5
Ditto at sight, 34 3	Bilboa, 39 1
Rotterd. 34 7	Leghorn, 50 1
Antwerp, No price	Genoa, 49 1
Hamburgh, 33 3 2 1	Venice, 51
Paris, 1 day's date, 31 1	Lisbon, 58. 7d 1
Ditto 2 Us. 31 1	Porto, 55. 7d
Bordeaux ditto, 31 1	Dublin, 9 1
Cadiz, 39 1	

Prices of Gold and Silver.

Gold, in Coin per oz.	4l. 0os. od.
Ditto in bars	4l. 0os. od.
Pil. pds. of eight,	5s. 6d. 1
Ditto small,	5s. 6d. 1
Mexico, large	5s. 6d. 1
Ditto small,	5s. 6d. 1
Silver in bars stand.	5s. 7d.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

HOLLAND.

THEY write from the Hague, that on the 20th inst. between seven and eight in the morning, her royal highness the princess of Orange, was brought to bed there of a daughter.

Hague, Nov. 23. The envoy extraordinary from the states general at the court of Madrid, among other things in his last dispatches, sends advice, that fifteen battalions of Spanish troops were marching to the sea coasts in order to embark for America, to reinforce the garrisons there that are most exposed; and that these troops were to be followed by a much greater number.

Letters from Madrid also mention, that the earl of Bute is arrived there, and that he has been very graciously received by his catholic majesty.

Rotterdam, Dec. 7. By the bank of the Rhine giving way in the night between Saturday and Sunday last, near Upheusden, the districts of Lower Betuwe and Thielerdwaard, Cuylenbergh, Asperen, and Henkelom, are overflowed, and all the country in those parts to the foot of the bank called the Dief Dyck, is under water.

FRANCE.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Dec. 10.
We daily receive the most distressful accounts

counts from different provinces of the damage done by the overflowing of the rivers, by which many lives have been lost, and several bridges and houses destroyed. The places where this calamity was chiefly felt are Poitiers, Chalons upon the Saone, Moret, Nemours, &c.

The regiment of grenadiers of France, which was going into Brittany, is ordered into Lower Normandy, where their colonel the count de Stainville is to have the command of a body of troops. Detachments of recruits are sent off twice a week for the troops that are to serve in our colonies. The artificers in the dock-yard at Brest are more fully employed than ever, and the king's ships that were at Rochford are all sent to Brest.

The king has granted to three captains three East India ships, with leave to carry on that trade, and each of these ships is to take troops on board for the government, to different settlements in the East Indies."

D E N M A R K

Copenhagen, Nov. 10. The king has laid a new tax upon horses, which is to be appropriated to the support of foundling children. Two rix-dollars per annum are to be paid for every Danish horse, and 30 for an English horse, besides 50 rix-dollars, which are to be paid on the importation of every horse from England.

Copenhagen, Dec. 4. By an ordinance of the king, dated Nov. 30, the tax of one-fourth per cent. which has subsisted about two years upon all estates, is to cease from the first of January, 1771.

The adjutant general Waanstedt, who returned here the 26th of last month from Petersbourg, is put under arrest in his apartment, guarded by an officer who is ordered to suffer nobody to be admitted to him. The occasion of his disgrace is not yet known.

P O L A N D.

A letter from Warsaw, dated Nov. 18, says, "The excesses to which the confederates under Pulawski have abandoned themselves are inconceivable; robbing, plundering, violences and cruelties seem to be mere diversion to them. These men must have lost all sense of humanity, or else have resolved to make their own country a desert, or one dreadful grave. It is very affecting to see the dragoons of Poniatowski in that party regardless of their oath, which attaches them to the king's person. They were his majesty's body guards, and are now his most inveterate enemies; for as they form the van-guard of Pulawski's corps, they are always the first to distinguish themselves in any excesses, which are afterwards laid to the whole corps."

Continuation of the War between the Russians and Turks.

Constantinople, Nov. 3. We are in constant expectation of some great change, at the ambassadors from Vienna, Prussia, Great-Britain, and especially from France, interest themselves in bringing about a pacification, though the Porte seems to be backward in the master, and insists, that the Russians should not only give back all their conquests, but pay the expences incurred from the war, as the Russians were the aggressors, and broke the treaty of Carlowitz, by meddling with the Polish affairs.

Ancona, Nov. 18. All the accounts lately received from the Levant assure us, that the Russian fleet in those seas receive daily reinforcements of ships and men, and many strangers, particularly Greeks, have joined them; upwards of 200 small vessels from Tenedos and Meteline have also joined them, who furnish the fleet with all kinds of provisions in abundance, and not only all the inhabitants of the islands of the Archipelago, but the greatest part of those of the Morea give the Russians all the help they can, and the Morea may be said to be in a true state of anarchy; for they pay no tribute to the Ottoman Porte; and even the Arnauts and Dulcignotes have thrown off the Ottoman yoke, and will not serve the Porte against the Russians any more, and the people in the fortified places will no longer obey the Bassas, and commanders; so that peninsula will be easily taken by the Russians as soon as the third division of their fleet arrives.

NOTE to our CORRESPONDENTS.

P H I L A N T H R O P O S in our next—
The defence of Mr. Whitefield from Winchester Street shall also appear in our Appendix,—so shall Aristarchus—Amicus will see his obliging hint attended to—Mr. Ind is certainly right with respect to the propriety of allotting a portion of our work to mathematical exercises; for the future, we shall regularly devote two or three pages to that purpose, and shall be happy in the correspondence of the ingenious in these sciences—The verses on Christmas day, though pious, have not poetry enough for a place—The letter, proving the reasonableness of another world, and the reasonableness of a judgement-day, we apprehend unnecessary; for those, who require arguments for a belief of that nature, are not likely to be convinced by the most powerful in the finite compass of human understanding—A number of solutions to an arithmetical question in our Magazine for November, are received and will have a place in the Appendix.

About the Middle of next Month will be published,

The APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1770.

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

MDCCCLXX.

DEBATES OF A POLITICAL CLUB.

THE speech of Victor Americanus concluded the last number of our Debates—we shall begin the present with that of Tullus Hostilius (Ld G——r) against the motion.

Most illustrious l——s, Though the noble lords, who have spoken against the present motion, have said sufficient for your lordships to give it an immediate rejection, I cannot think my duty satisfactorily discharged as a member of this illustrious assembly, without giving more than a simple negative; under colour of a superior attachment to the welfare, the honour of the kingdom, our patriots seem insidiously desirous of sacrificing both, to the views of their popularity. Rendered desperate by their total insignificance *within doors*, they are indefatigably sedulous, to preserve some little consequence among the rabble *without*; and are therefore continually harassing your lordships with such questions, as seem likely to excite the admiration of their supporters in the suburbs. If it was not for these questions their names would never be heard of; they would crawl out of creation as quietly as they crawled in, and as a modern writer, speaking of a patriotic nobleman in my eye*, very aptly expresses it, add only a single unit to the bills of mortality.

App. 1770.

The ends of the noble lords therefore, being so obvious and so contemptible, I shall not descend to a farther observation of their principles, but confine myself solely to the question before the chair. It is on all hands agreed, my lords, that if the present object of dispute between Great-Britain and Spain can be adjusted in an amicable manner, without lessening the honour of this kingdom; that if we can avoid a war, and yet maintain our reputation, I say, my lords, it is on all hands agreed that if we can do this, we shall essentially consult the national prosperity. This the noble lords, who contend for the propriety of storming the cabinet, have themselves repeatedly acknowledged, notwithstanding their vehemence for an immediate commencement of hostilities. Yet tho' we can avoid a rupture with honour, though the dispute with Spain is in the fairest way of being amicably adjusted, still hayock is the only cry, the dogs of war must at all events be unchained, and nothing can be properly terminated without blood.

To enforce this assertion, my lords, give me leave to observe, that the dispute with Spain is in a manner already settled; his Catholic majesty has disavowed the conduct of his officer; has disclaimed all intention of violating the faith of treaties; and whether he disavows from principle, or disclaims from policy, is a matter of very little

♦ M 2

consequence

* Lord T——.

consequence to this kingdom. Was he industrious for occasions to quarrel, was he desirous of invading the territories of England, and was he in a condition of gratifying a desire of that nature, there could be no motive for his pacific assurances; it would be unnecessary to deny, what he judged necessary to practice; hostilities cannot be commenced against us in secret; we cannot be robbed of dominions without our knowledge; we must feel, whenever he thinks proper to strike, and of consequence we cannot suppose the king of Spain would degrade himself by a deliberate falsehood, which was no way calculated to advance his designs against the rights of this country. The very pride attributed to his nation, would prevent such a littleness; the very haughtiness of which our patriots complain in the court of Madrid, argues the impossibility of the circumstance. Pride indeed is often mean to obtain a favourite end; but to be mean without an end, to be despicable without a purpose, is seldom the characteristic, either of a high-spirited prince, or a sensible people.

The noble lords, who support the motion, will possibly ask, Why, if his Catholic majesty's sentiments are thus pacific, are we still kept out of Falkland Island? They will ask, why is not Don Francisco Bucarelli recalled, why is he not punished for acting in opposition to his master's views, and called to a severe account for daring to invade the territories of England?— To these questions, the noble lord who spoke last, unanswerable as he may think them, has furnished me with a very sufficient reply. His lordship tells us, that we have been in possession of Falkland Island, only since the year 1764 or 1765, and that even during this inconsiderable period, the Spaniards have repeatedly claimed the island from our ministers, as their own indubitable property. By this account, my lords, instead of our declaring war against Spain, Spain actually had a cause of declaring war against us, and instead of her desiring, instead of her making a rupture with England, she has on the contrary, for four or five years, contented herself with a very harmless negotiation. Ay, but says the noble lord...Is not the

island at this moment in the hands of Don Francisco Bucarelli, in the hands of the Spanish governor; shall we admit of such an indignity, shall we make it a matter of dispute, whether his majesty's dominions shall, or shall not be restored? A strain of interrogatory like this, my lords, is to be sure exceedingly animated—it must alarm the whole kingdom. The noble lord wishes to rouse, he wishes to alarm—but alas! the cloud attending the thunder of his eloquence, is not thick enough to conceal the inconsistency of his arguments. He forgets, my lords, that by his own acknowledgement, our right to Falkland Island was litigated from the first—he forgets that the Spaniards often applied to our ministry upon this very subject, and that of consequence our pretensions to the exclusive possession, are neither so ancient nor so clear, as the noble lord would insinuate; I am not saying that this justifies the capture of the island, but I must nevertheless insist, that it is a reasonable plea for our negotiating with Spain.... If, as the noble lord says, our claim to Falkland Island, is so very disputable, and if the Spaniards, since our first possessing it, have urged a title to it; is it at all surprising, that Don Francisco Bucarelli, should think it a real appendage of the Spanish crown? or is it at all surprising, when we demand it peremptorily as our right, if the court of Madrid, though it disowns the capture, should examine into the nature of that right, and make it a necessary circumstance of negotiation? The noble lords, who are so earnest for a war, do not seem themselves very certain with respect to our property in the object of dispute; but right or wrong, whether it belongs to us, or does not belong to us, we must instantly proceed to hostilities, our honour is diminished, if we enquire into the ground of alteration, and it is injurious to our national character, to know whether we have or have not a real foundation of offence.

The noble lords will possibly say, that the Spaniards are all this time only amusing us with a negotiation; that they are only gaining time to put themselves in a situation to attack us, and that the moment they have the

ability, they will manifest the will of breaking openly with England.— Well, my lords, even admitting this to be the case, is not their very artifice of essential use to this country; does it not give us time to put ourselves in a state of repelling force by force; in a state of repairing the miserable effects of ministerial negligence, in a state of providing for the necessary defence of the kingdom? If our army and our fleet are in so wretched a condition, as patriotism is pleased to represent, what can be more judicious than a protraction of the negotiation? A protraction is the wisest measure which government can possibly pursue, till it acquires strength enough to make an effectual opposition to the enemy; till it acquires strength enough to carry on a war with some prospect of success, and furnishes some little probability of our preserving that military reputation, which we have fortunately established in every quarter of the globe. The noble lords, however, who argue for the motion, may think it more honourable to be beaten in the field, or to be vanquished on the ocean, than to negotiate a moment longer. They may think defeat more eligible than argument; for my own part I am of a very different opinion; I am not for fighting, without the hope of victory; I am not for sending out a British force merely to be slaughtered, nor for wasting our wealth to give an unnecessary triumph to our enemies. If we believe the noble lords, these enemies have already gained too great a triumph over us; and the last speaker has particularly assigned an unanswerable reason for our avoiding a war on any terms. He tells us, that when he compares the number of our people, estimated highly at seven millions, with the population of France and Spain, usually reckoned at 25 millions, he sees a clear, a self-evident impossibility, for this country to contend with the united power of the house of Bourbon, merely upon the strength of its own resources. Yet, though he sees the clear, the evident impossibility of such a contention, he nevertheless calls loudly for a war, and makes a mighty parade of his public virtue, in advising what he himself confesses our inevitable destruction.

This is not all, though our force is so dangerously inferior to the house of Bourbon, though our own resources are thus inadequate to the end of our preservation, the noble lord will not allow us to seek for foreign assistance; no, says he, "I hope I shall never see an army of foreign auxiliaries in Great-Britain; we do not want it, if our people are united; if they are attached to the king, and place a confidence in his government, we have an internal strength sufficient to repel any foreign invasion."---What, my lords, are our seven millions so utterly unable to contend with the twenty-five millions of France and Spain, and have we at the same time an internal strength sufficient to repel any foreign invasion? If we are not equal to vindicate our own rights, why does he exhort us to an immediate war? If we have a sufficient internal strength, where does he see the clear, the evident impossibility of our contending with the united power of the Bourbon family, merely upon the strength of our own resources? Our own resources in the last war, my lords, not only enabled us to combat, but to conquer the united powers of that family—Our own resources were not only adequate to our own defence, but to the defence of other nations. But the noble lord is accustomed to play the part of *Aesop's traveller*; through life he has been remarkable for blowing hot and cold, as his purposes were answered; we must not therefore wonder at his present incongruity, we must let him talk of our weakness and our strength with the same breath. We must suffer him to represent us on the verge of ruin, and in the meridian of prosperity; all we have to do is to disregard the self-refuting absurdity of his reasoning, and act upon such principles as square with the dictates of common sense, and evident utility.

The noble lord will possibly tell me, that during the last war the people were united; and that their union was the chief source of all our good fortune. Will his lordship venture to assert, with all his contempt of administration, that they will not be again united against a common enemy, if a fresh war is commenced to-morrow? Who, let me ask him, are calling out for a war, but the very faction which

is adverse to the ministry—but the very patriots, as he calls the seditious opposition to all legal government? Dare he say, that this opposition will not assist in the war which it is so desirous to commence, or can he imagine it will become a voluntary conquest to the foe, out of resentment to administration? A belief of this kind may perhaps be inculcated with success in the regions of Bedlam—here it is too gross—here therefore let us despise it. If we judge it necessary to break with Spain, we have the surest tie upon the assistance of every individual in the state—we have the tie of his own interest, and we know he will defend himself, though he detests the minister. However, as the breach is not likely to happen, till it becomes indispensably requisite, I shall vote for the previous question, and avoid a needless acceleration of blood.

Here Tullus Hostilius ended:

Titus Manlius spoke next in the debate.

Most illustrious 1—s,

IT is extremely evident, whether we commence a war with Spain, or tamely crouch under the insults of that haughty kingdom; it is extremely evident, whether we spiritedly draw the sword, or purchase an inglorious security by the sacrifice of our national honour, that we shall neither be united at home, nor respected abroad, till the reins of government are lodged with men who have some little pretensions to common sense and common honesty. Had our ministers, my lords, even the wish to act with wisdom, they have not the ability. The mere possession of their places does not give them a capacity to understand, or a resolution to execute. They have received no instruction in the real schools of business, and ignorant of every thing but their own interest—they look down from their accidental elevation, confused, astonished, terrified.— Ashamed to descend, and yet afraid to act on the lofty pinnacles of power, the welfare, the reputation of the kingdom is hourly given up; nothing is attended to, but the preservation of their official emoluments, and so these emoluments can be preserved, they are deaf to the execrations of their indignant countrymen. For these reasons, my lords, necessary as a war with Spain may be, who could wish to have

the direction of so important a business in such feeble, in such incompetent hands? indeed if there was a likelihood, that the difficulty of conducting the military operations of an injured people, would force them from the employments they disgrace, it would be actually worth our while to commence a war, merely for the purpose of gaining a fresh administration. But while the baleful influence of the northern star continues, peace or war must be equally indifferent, the public will be plundered and betrayed; the glory of the British crown will be eclipsed, and the queen of nations made an object of ridicule to every potentate in Europe.

Titus Manlius having ended here, Cassius Codrax answered to the following effect;

Most illustrious 1—s,

A strain of general invective is so customary with the opposition, that I should not have been in the least surprized, if the noble lord, who spoke last, had condemned both the hearts and the heads of the ministry in the gross; but when he speaks of their total unacquaintance with business, and tells us, that they have never had any opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of their offices, I am provoked at his temerity, to ask him where he acquired a knowledge of business? where his noble friend the marquis acquired a knowledge of business? or where even the chief oracle of opposition, who harangued so elaborately on the distresses of the kingdom, acquired a knowledge of business? The noble lord indeed made a campaign during the late war, but his military prowess surely did not qualify him to be secretary of state, yet his lordship very confidently accepted the seals the moment they were offered to him, and never thought there was the least necessity for an official gradation to that important employment. The noble marquis also, previous to his presiding at the treasury, filled the *difficult* station of a lord in the bed-chamber; yet, in my opinion he could not gain a very extensive knowledge of business in that character; nor do I think the chief orator of the party made himself a proficient in the science of government, by holding a sine-cure vice-treasurership of Ireland. Why therefore is the inexperience of others so mighty

mighty an object of reproach? Are the noble lords modest enough to entertain a very high opinion of themselves, and a very contemptible one of their opponents? How is the superiority of their understanding made apparent? Does it appear in the closeness of their reasoning, the consistency of their conduct, or the effect of their operations? I almost blush to ask these questions: I am afraid the noble lord, who spoke last, will think I want to degrade the members of the present administration into a competition of talents with him----but I will not attempt to injure him so far, or to lessen the ministry so wantonly. I shall therefore only add, that those who have triumphed over faction at home, brought the Americans back to their duty, and established the most permanent harmony between the king and his parliament, have proved their knowledge of business sufficiently to deserve, and to gain the first employments of their country.

Aurelius Atticus (L—L—n) spoke next:

Most illustrious l—s,

I shall by no means enter into the personality of political argument. I am sorry whenever the least appearance of personality seems prevalent in this assembly; and wish, as we are all united in one common band of interest, to hear the different opinions, on the best methods of advancing that interest, delivered with a politeness becoming the dignity of our rank.---My opinion, my lords, I candidly confess, is in favour of the motion. I think parliament can never have too ample a field for information---we are the hereditary counsellors of the crown, and how are we to counsel without a particular acquaintance with facts?---when are we to counsel, but in times of public danger? and what are we this moment met for, but to consider the business of the kingdom? While I say this, however, my lords, I must express my concern at the melancholy colours in which the friends of the motion have given us a picture of the kingdom. I am apprehensive---nay, I am satisfied, that we are not in so good a posture of defence, as we ought to be. But let us not intimidate the people by our fears, when we ought

to fire them by our resolution; let us cease to encourage the injurious designs of our enemies by exaggerating the weakness of our country. Every ambassador has his emissaries; there may be Spanish emissaries at this moment here; I shall, therefore, conclude, nor even whisper my fears, lest they may be prejudicial to my fellow subjects.

Lucius Læna (L—d S—h) concluded the debate.

Most illustrious l—s,

I Am so heartily for the previous question, and so thoroughly convinced with respect to the injustice of the accusations, which in the course of the debate have been urged against his majesty's ministers. Their proceedings have, in the general, been pronounced weak and wicked; the terms, folly and treachery, have been very plentifully poured upon their conduct, and if the voice of popularity is to be credited, they ought to be instantly sacrificed to the just resentment of the kingdom. It is not a little unfortunate, however, for the open rivals of administration, the declared candidates for office, that the legal judges of ministerial rectitude or delinquency, are quite of a contrary opinion; that no period of the British history can shew an administration, more powerfully supported; more heartily approved by both houses of parliament than the present; notwithstanding the universal detestation in which they are held, notwithstanding the outcry industriously fomented against them in every quarter of the kingdom, still the only constitutional tribunal at which their actions can be tried, bears testimony to their worth, and applauds their integrity; it has deemed the charges, urged by their enemies, too despicable, too rancorous even to be heard: it has dismissed them with insuperable contempt, and declared that its own honour, even in the most atrocious allegations of criminality, was immediately connected with the honour of his majesty's ministers.

The noble l—s will undoubtedly say, that the parliamentary majority, which has thus supported the measures, pursued by the servants of the crown, is a corrupt majority of court dependants, composed of placemen and place-hunters, pensioners, contractors, officers in the army, and practitioners at the bar,

men who have continual favours either to solicit or expect from administration. Who however, let me ask, are the pillars of the opposition? discarded courtiers with their hungry retainers; men rendered implacable by dismission, and desperate through necessity; men who are maddened at having lost their places, and who would do any thing to recover them: they will not, I hope, be offended at this imputation of venality; they deal very largely in imputations of venality themselves, and must not be astonished at recrimination; it is moreover as natural for them to violate the principles of honesty to gain, as it is for the objects of their envy to be corrupt, through a desire of keeping possession of their employments; besides, my lords, let me ask when the patriots themselves were in power, if they did not make use of the very placemen and pensioners, whom they now treat with so much contempt, and declare to be utterly unfit for the confidence of the kingdom; when they were in the great departments of government no complaint whatever was made of place or pensions; nay these mirrors of political virtue were the first to stipulate for them; were the first to encrease the burdens of their miserable country by personal appointments and reversions in case of dismission, to their families. The present prostitute administration, as they are pleased to call it, has done nothing like this; the members of it have come in without condition, if they go out to-morrow, they will go out without condition, and leaye the plunder of their country to its immaculate deliverers.

The noble lords who have spoken in support of the motion, seem to think, that if the present administration is belloved out of office, that unanimity will be immediately restored at home, and that they will be able to take a quiet possession of all the great employments in the state. In this, however, they must be miserably disappointed; they are all patriots now while out of place, but the different leaders of opposition are as adverse to each other as they are inimical to administration; they differ besides as much in their political creed, as they affect to differ from the principles of government. One party declares impressing for the sea service utterly repugnant to the constitution; another party is for calling the shottors of this dangerous doctrine

to immediate punishment. One party is for governing by an aristocracy of the great families--another thinks such a measure injurious to the privileges of the people — Some are for remonstrating only; others are for impeachments; in short down to Wilkes and Edridge they are divided among themselves, so that if a new arrangement was instantly to take place, we must only expect a fresh flame of discord raging through the kingdom. At present, opposition is in a manner annihilated; change hands however, and you furnish a new opportunity for complaining; the leaders of our different parties aspire each, to take the lead in office; each refuses to admit the superiority of the other; what therefore are we to gain by a change? Let the opposition itself answer--and let them, if they can, say, that all would not be as the poet says,

Anarchy and uproar.

Having delivered my sentiments thus freely, my lords, give me leave to take some notice of what a noble earl has been pleased to say, with respect to the propriety of an hereditary gratitude in the crown to the great whig families; his lordship talks much of the merit which these families had in bringing in the house of Hanover, and it is a merit I am very ready to acknowledge; but will the noble earl say, that because they served their country, and consequently themselves, in bringing in the august line of Brunswick, that they are therefore to make a perpetual monopoly of the royal favour?—If bringing in that line was not a national good, they are traitors to the community; if it was a national good, the present reigning family, instead of being obliged, conferred an actual obligation. Besides, my lord, is the booby descendant of a whig, to be employed in the first departments of the state, because his ancestor was a man of abilities; or is the deserving offspring of a tory, to be overlooked, because his father's principles were obnoxious? if principles, my lords, are hereditary, we must be all attached to the house of Stuart; nay, we brought in his majesty's great grandfather, because he was the nearest protestant relation to that house!

[To be continued in our next.]

Review

Review of Jackson's Beauties of Nature,
continued from our last.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I pass now to what the author calls a retrospective view of God and nature; in the first chapter whereof he endeavours to prove that all nations in the world acknowledge and adore one supreme God, and that the seeds of the knowledge of him are sown in, and congenite with our existence. This he illustrates with a beautiful simile of seed being sown in different degrees of fertile and barren ground, and supports with the evidence of many great and celebrated authors. Chap. ii. he incontrovertibly shews God to be a real, material being; which the Monthly Reviewers, with their usual shifts, call only a *strange rhapsody*. To this Mr. Jackson replies "I have proved God to be a material, a real body; and on which account, I have been attacked from the pulpit, as a favourer of image-worship; nevertheless my proofs stand yet unconfuted, and by you unnoticed. You indeed call it a rhapsody, but let me ask you, is it not a rhapsodical truth?" There is a sketch of thought in the former, and a rhapsodical sublimity in the latter part of the chapter before us, which are really astonishing, and we think that instead of the cold neglect it hath met with from the Monthly Reviewers, it merits the utmost consideration of the most learned, but chiefly of the clergy of the established church; because, without due care, it may be of dangerous tendency in misleading the minds of many good christians to consider God as mere gross matter, possessing an human form: whence we may soon have the great *Lama* of the East, set up and worshipped in this Western island, which is ever open to, and fond of novelty and innovation in religious ceremonies. Therefore, whoever the clergyman was that attacked our author from the pulpit as a favourer of *image-worship*, he should have confined himself to a living kind of image; a *Lama*, or immortal man-God, which Mr. Jackson bids fairest to introduce amongst us.

The author's next subject is on *free agency*, which he has handled with accuracy, judgement, and great strength

App. 1770.

of argument. On this part of the work, the Monthly Reviewers seem to have exhausted all their powers of criticism, bestowed all their wit, and run themselves out of breath to prove that if an *bigrwayman* attacks them, they are not free to deliver their *money* or let it alone; I presume, they mean, that they have seldom any in their pockets, which gives an appearance of truth to their silly reasons. A description of this battle on *free agency*, though exceedingly diverting, would incroach too much on your room, therefore shall only observe that the Monthly Reviewers say to their antagonist that "as an advocate for the freedom of the will, or its absolute independant power to determine itself, he must maintain that a man, having every thing desirable in life and firmly believing that he shall perish for ever if he kills himself, can, notwithstanding, voluntarily determine to leap into a well. If he cannot chuse or will to die he necessarily chuses or wills to live, and his choice to live is determined by the circumstances that make life desireable, and the opinion that damnation will follow suicide, with respect to neither of which has the will any influence." To which Mr. Jackson replies, p. 19. "This I take to be the reasoning of some old woman, fond of her pipe and chimney corner, who had the night before dreamt of falling into a well; for the very supposing it to come from the Monthly Reviewers, would fix a lasting odium on their trade and dubb them old women *in perpetuum*. Let a man's condition in this world be as completely happy as possible, that happiness neither does nor can preclude the power he has over his own life; though he certainly would be a fool to kill himself merely to shew us he can do so. According to you, if I live *necessarily*, I am *necessarily* happy, and therefore have nobody to thank on that account. In like manner, if I do a good or an evil deed, it is *necessarily*; consequently am neither to expect reward for the one, or stand in fear of punishment for the other: this is *necessity* with a vengeance."

The Monthly Reviewers having said that a *brute bath not reflexion*; our author in his letter to them, p. 20, 21, 22, &c. has most beautifully and cerevically proved that they have reason,

reflexion, and freewill; which he has illustrated with several surprizing examples; one of which, for its singularity, we cannot help here repeating; "A very ingenious gentleman (says he) of undoubted veracity and great philosophical experience, lately entertained me with an account of the following extraordinary fact, of which he himself was a spectator; I once (said he) very attentively observed an engagement between a wasp and a large fly; they were upon the ground; the wasp first of all stabbed the fly with his sting in the breast, then, turning himself nimbly about, cut off its head; after which he rose with his prey from the ground, but a fresh breeze coming on, and whirling them round together in the air, he again descended to the earth, and immediately sheered off the wings of the fly, mounted a second time with its body, and made off with it." Here not only a wonderful sagacity and art in attacking and overcoming his prey, are discovered in the wasp, but a surprizing perception, reflexion and determining choice directed by apparent reason; for when he rose with the headless fly into the breezing air, in order to carry it off, with a design, no doubt, of sharing it with his family, he found that its lifeless wings incommoded his passage through that element; therefore, with a wisdom far superior to that of many men, he cut off its wings, by which means he fitted the body for an easier conveyance through the airy region. Will you deny this wasp volition and free agency? he might have quitted the fly, or alone made an hearty meal out of its lifeless carcase, and left the relicts to the next hungry comer; but he thought and acted nobler; remembering his family, to whom a rump or surloin of the fly would be an acceptable repast, he was determined that they should partake thereof; and, in consequence of that determination, made use of the only possible means for that purpose.

Mr. Jackson next treats on the soul and body in their state of union, on future happiness, and misery, and on the origin or production of the soul; wherein, tho' in some places rather careless and random, and almost ready to make public confession of his disbelief of the soul's immortality, he displays much

learning, and too much, we fear, of reason to inculcate such a disbelief into his readers; but we sincerely hope they will consider it as a mere metaphysical enquiry, and not a system of ratiocination, which ought to raise doubts in or shake their faith. We cannot, however, deny our readers the latter part of Mr. Jackson's humorous note on p. 356. "No sooner (says he) did I propose the generation of the soul (which the laws of nature seem most to authorise) than a dignified divine demanded of me, very ironically, if I meant to hatch souls, as ducks do their eggs? but I would ask him and all his theological brethren, whether he or they can prove the generation of the soul to be either inconsistent with sacred writ, with her own immortality, or derogatory from the power, honour, or wisdom of God?"

Here is a home question to the clergy, and we wish to see an answer thereto from some of our learned and worthy divines, who are an ornament to their function, and to our sacred faith: for our own parts, we acknowledge ourselves inadequate to the task, but must beg leave to observe that the generation of the soul appears to us to imply a subject of corruption, as all other things are, which derive the principles of their existence from mortal progenitors.

This part, and the rest of the miscellany before us, which treats on the immortality of the soul; of future rewards and punishments; and of the first principles of matter and motion; the Monthly Reviewers call a mere issue of indigested knowledge, common-place sentiments, and confused reasoning." To which Mr. Jackson replies (vide his letter p. 24) "Indeed, gentlemen, this is doing a deal of business with a little labour having here not only shewn the power of a mere *ipse dixit*, but displayed its great use in the prevention of doing justice to your author, which would have cost you the exertion of greater abilities, at least stricter impartiality, than you appear to be masters of. This *ipse dixit* was the windy pop-gum with which Scaliger boasted to have blown Virgil and Horace, together with their works, into eternal oblivion. You foresaw that if you denied or even controverted the truth of the fifth chapter of my retrospective view of God and

nature, which proves that happiness or misery depends on our own choice, you should totally preclude all the force of your former arguments on free agency, and therefore it was necessary to have recourse to a pitiful shift to prevent your blushes appearing in public."

Upon the whole this philosophical miscellany, though carelessly put together, and liable to many exceptions, furnishes noble hints, and may in time become a foundation for a far different and a far more excellent system of physics than any that hath yet appeared in the world.

The Monthly Reviewers say that among his collection of thoughts, there is scarce one that is essentially new, or exhibited in a new light. To which our author replies, "I would, gentlemen, have omitted the truly musical and finely grammatical word *scarce*, and have took the thoughts wholly in the gross; for it is *essentially* necessary that a blind man should receive new eyes before he can discover any thing, either in the works of art or nature, *essentially new*."

As a specimen, however, of Mr. Jackson's humorous thoughts, we beg leave to present our readers with the following *on money*; which, though not *essentially new*, may afford matter of entertainment. "A maiden-head (says he) that can hold out a month's siege against money is a miracle indeed, a precious curiosity which ought to be enrolled in the number of uncommon prodigies. If thou hast money the world will never dispute thy sense or understanding, for money is the very essence of merit, and distinguisher of the man of worth and honour. Hast money? Then thou art learned, sensible, clever, handsome, a man of knowledge and penetration; and what thou sayest shall be law. Money! Why a man without money is like a cypher on the wrong side of the figure! a mere useless round O! He is brayed at by the ass, mocked by the coxcomb, and insulted by the fool. Without money, man? Why thou hadst better be without thy brains, for brains without money are of no other use than to make thy head ache, and shew thee thou art a fool. I tell thee, get money, or make thy *exit* through an hempen rope, for thou must expect nothing

here but ridicule, insolence, or contempt; therefore tuck up! tuck up! O money, money! how excellent in virtue! thou art the common centre of all things, to which they gravitate, and from which they deduce their value! Wisdom, honour, virtue, knowledge, learning and judgement are thine! thou art the world's great idol, to which every knee doth bow; thou art the *πατήρ* of the women, and the *summum bonum* of the men; and he who is without thee, may God have mercy on him, for I am sure the world will have none."

Mr. Jackson's poems, which conclude the volume before us, are not only misplaced, but liable in a great measure to the severe censure bestowed on them by the Monthly Reviewers: but the generous acknowledgement made thereof by Mr. Jackson in the beginning of his letter to them, ought, for ever, to out-weigh, and obliterate his fault.

However, from the following poem, taken from Mr. Jackson's collection, which he calls *an invocation to health and wisdom*, your readers, perchance, will not think him entirely unworthy of the Muse's notice.

I.
Come roseate health, my temples bind
With thy celestial wreath;
And thou, blest wisdom, on my mind
Thy choicest odours breathe.

II.
As dearest friends together live,
Like them you pine apart;
Health gone, not wisdom e'er can give
Pure rapture to the heart.

III.
If wisdom fly the youthful breast,
Not smiling health can gain
To it the cordial balm of rest,
A mind exempt from pain.

IV.
Come then, twin-daughters of the skies,
Here make your social stay;
The moment either from me flies,
Death snatch my soul away."

Thus, Sir, from only a pure love of truth, have we gone through this long review; which, from your known impartiality, we are sure you will honour with a place in your valuable Magazine.

PHILAETHES.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I was pleased to find lately in one of the publick papers the following short paragraph.—“Great interest is making among the superior body of the clergy to suppress the progres of masquerading this winter.”

This reminded me of what the Rev. Dr. Allen mentions relative hereto, in the account he published of the behaviour of Mr. James MacLaine, who was executed for a highway robbery about twenty years ago. Having acquainted the reader with several things that passed in conversation between them, the Doctor proceeds thus.—Upon my telling him that I had heard a number of his friends had once raised a little contribution to enable him to ship himself for Jamaica, in order to try his fortune there, but that instead of using it for that purpose, he went to a masquerade, and gamed with it: he said it was very true, he had done so, and that was the beginning of his sorrows.—That he went to three masquerades—was at first a little successful in gaming, and hoped by his success to have got enough to buy a little military post; but that he soon lost his all; and having likewise lost his friends by his abuse of their benevolence, and pawned and sold all he had, he, by the persuasion of Plunkett, took to the highway,” &c.

Towards the conclusion of the narrative the Doctor adds—“If this poor paper should happen to meet the eye of any of our governors—let it intreat them for the sake of God and despised religion; in the name of virtue, order, decency, common safety, and common protection—and of every thing that by their office is their care—as they chuse to be governors of men, rather than masters of goats and swine, foxes, wolves, and—monkeys—that they would think of putting some effectual stop to those marts of lewdness and gaming, and those nurseries of all vices, called by the softer name of *public diversions*, especially those where all distinctions of quality, fortune, and sex, are confounded; and where so much as shame, the thinnest defence and guard of virtue, is dropt. Let them not think it enough to lay off now, and

then a corrupt branch; but let them lay the ax to the root of the tree, and not purge the iniquity of the people in a few small streams only, but purify the fountains by which all the streams are fed.

This unhappy man told me more than once, that he dated his guilt and ruin from the first moment he stepped into a masquerade.

By inserting this in your next, you will oblige (I hope thousands besides)

Your old correspondent,
PHILANTHROPOS.

FORMS OF PARLIAMENT.

Rules observed by Committees.

UPON the first meeting of a committee, in the committee-chamber, they chuse a chairman among themselves.

The committees must not raze, interline, or blot the bill, but must mark amendments on a different paper, and the number of the folio where the amendment is made, naming particularly the place; the breviate annexed to the bill must agree with it; every amendment is voted singly, and when all are settled, read, and put to the question, whether the same shall be reported to the house. Before the question is put any member of the committee may move to add to those amendments, or mend any other part of the bill.

If the amendments pass, the chairman is to make the report. He first acquaints the house, that he has a report to make from the committee to whom such a bill was committed; which being received by the house, the chairman standing in his place, reads each of the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and gives the reasons of the committee for all such amendments: this done he delivers the bill and amendments to the clerk; whereupon any member may speak against all or any of the amendments, and desire the coherence to be read, but must make all his objections at once.

Upon any great business, like a money-bill, the house resolves itself into a grand committee, called a committee of the whole house; when every member may speak as often as he thinks necessary, and answer others; the speaker leaves the chair, and a chairman is chosen, who sits in the clerk's place, and

and writes the proceedings of the committee.

Business under consideration of this committee commonly requires several sittings; the chairman must ask leave to sit again; when the matter is debated, and it is thought fit to be resolved in the house, the chairman having gone through the bill, puts the question, *that the same be reported to the house*. If the question be carried in the affirmative, the speaker is called to the chair, and the chairman reports what was resolved in the committee, whereupon the house proceeds as a house, not as a committee.

The lords have their committees, with this difference, that the judges and others of the long-robe, are sometimes joined to the lords of the committee, though they have no voice in the house, and here they sit uncovered.

The parliament during the session may address the king, either each house separately, or jointly in the same address; and these addresses are presented at a time appointed by his majesty, sometimes in a body with the speaker; but most commonly by deputed members from each house, and such as are of his majesty's privy council.

When bills are ready for the royal assent, the king goes to the house in his robes, as do the lords in theirs, and the commons are sent for; the clerk of the crown then reads the title of each bill; and as he reads, the clerk of the parliament, according to instruction, pronounces the royal assent in these words; if a public bill, the answer is, *le roy le veut*; if private, *soit fait comme il est desire*; if a money-bill, *le roy remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur benevolence, & au filz la veut*; if a bill of indemnity, the return is from the lords and commons to his majesty in these words, *les prelats, seigneurs & communes en ce parlement essemblez au nom de tous vos autres sujets remercient tres humblement votre majesté & prient Dieu vous donner en santé bonne vie & longue*; if a bill which the king dislikes, *le roy s' avisera, le king will consider of it*, which is a sort of civil denial. His majesty, by commission to some peers, may give his royal assent to any bill without his presence.

Each house has a privilege to adjourn

for some days; and the king may also adjourn them; and all bills in both houses remain as they were, and may be brought to an issue the next meeting; but it is otherwise with a prorogation, which makes a session; for all bills that have passed either or both houses, and had not the royal assent, are dropt, or to be obtained must begin anew.

Lastly, it is said, the parliament is dissolved when the house of commons is discharged in order to a new election.

Dissolution and calling of parliament are commonly by proclamation.

Upon the king's decease, if a parliament was sitting, or in being, it was formerly dissolved of course, he being the head of the parliament; but to prevent confusions on that account, an act passed in the 4th of Queen Anne, by which it is declared, *the parliament then sitting, or in being, shall in that case continue for six months, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the next heir to the crown in succession*.—But if there is no parliament in being, then the last preceding parliament shall immediately meet, sit and act to all intents and purposes, as if the said parliament had never been dissolved. The privy council, and all offices civil and military, are also to continue for six months: and it is high treason in the privy council, not to proclaim the next successor immediately; the great benefit of which act appeared on the death of Queen Anne.

Formerly the sheriff proclaimed the acts passed in a session, that none might pretend ignorance; but that custom has been laid aside since printing came in use.

Of the Privileges and Power of the Parliament.

THREE are three things in England, said a great lawyer, the bounds of which are unknown; the royal prerogative, the people's liberties, and the privileges of parliament. As for the last, the house of lords are undoubtedly the hereditary counsellors of the crown, and have a judicial power lodged in them by the constitution. They are the supreme court of judicature, and from them there lies no appeal.

One of the principal ends of parliament being to defend the rights of the people,

people, and redress grievances, the chief care thereof lies in the house of commons; which is the grand inquest of the realm, summoned from all parts to examine and rectify public disorders, and to present public delinquents; such as evil councillors, judges, and magistrates. Parliaments are a check therefore to dangerous designs, and to wicked ministers.

When the parliament sit, the commons impeach, and the lords are judges. The commons inform, present and manage the evidence; and the lords, after trial, give judgement. The commons by their privilege can impeach the highest peer in the kingdom; but the lords cannot proceed against a commoner, except on a complaint from the commons.

In a case of *misdemeanor*, the lords spiritual and temporal are judges; if the crime be *capital*, the bishops absent themselves during trial. For by an ordinance made at Westminster in Henry II's reign, all clergymen are forbid *agitare judicium sanguinis*, to meddle in any case where life is at stake, on pain of being deprived of their order and dignity.

Formerly, members were free from arrests, or imprisonment, except for treason or felony, during the session, and forty days before and after; which privilege extended to their servants, &c. attending the house. But this privilege ceases, after prorogation or dissolution, till the prorogued parliament be re-assembled, or a new parliament meet. It also ceases upon adjournment of the houses for above 14 days, till they meet again. Upon the rising of parliament, the plaintiff is at liberty to proceed to judgement and execution. No action for debt due to the crown shall be impeached, stayed, or delayed, under pretence of privi-

lege of parliament. But the person of the debtor, whether commoner or peer of the realm, shall be free from arrests or imprisonment, during the continuance of the privilege of parliament.

The lord spiritual and temporal may appoint proxies to vote in their stead; but must enter them in person at the beginning of parliament.

During the session, all members of the house of commons are free from serving on juries; or attending trials in inferior courts of judicature.

The parliament, with the royal assent, can do any thing that is not repugnant to justice. They may revive or abrogate old laws, make new, settle the succession to the crown, determine doubtful rights where no law is made, appoint taxes, establish forms of religion, naturalize aliens, dissolve marriages, legitimate bastards, adjudge an infant or minor to be of full age; attaint a man of treason, either alive, or after he is dead; give the most free pardons; restore in blood and name, &c. And the consent of the parliament is taken to be the consent of every Briton.

But how great soever be the power of king and parliament, yet they cannot restrain or confine future parliaments. *Quod leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*, is a maxim in the law of parliament; and a subsequent parliament has still a power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, explain, or make void the acts of the former in the whole or any part thereof; notwithstanding any words or restraint, prohibition, or penalty in the former.

N. B. It is to be observed, that the house of lords are the hereditary councillors of the crown: they are also the supreme court of judicature, and from them lies no appeal.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

MISS Middleton's incorrigible disposition producing much uneasiness in the society, and many of the members declaring themselves incapable of tracing it to any probable source, Mrs. Malham told them, that nothing was more obvious than that the young lady was unfortunate in her choice of authors and was forming her conduct upon the rules of romance.

It is impossible, said she, to conceive the lengths those minds are fitted to run, that have received such false cultivation; as a proof of which, added she, I will relate to you an

that happened in a most respectable family of my acquaintance.

A clergyman of considerable preferments, and master of a handsome fortune, having spent many happy years with an amiable wife, found himself the survivor with no less than six children, the eldest of which was then on the verge of sixteen. Mrs. Richmond was that kind of woman that unites the elegant and the domestic; for as few ever presided with a better grace in all these respects where fine accomplishments were requisite, so no one ever exceeded her in all the tender duties of the maternal character.

Her eldest girl had been the peculiar object of her care and attention; not from partiality, for she knew of no such thing, but from her capacity's being remarkably quick, her memory strong, and her conceptions clear: which, together with the advantage of superior age, rendered her doubly susceptible of rational documents. Mrs. Richmond dead, Miss Henrietta was called to the superintendency of the family. In this situation, notwithstanding her early time of life, Miss Richmond conducted herself with so much judgement and propriety that she was at once the treasure of her father and the admiration of the whole neighbourhood. But sixteen was not the period of stability; consequently not the period of self-direction. Henrietta, in a visit to a young friend, began to conceive a passion for a new species of literature to whatever she had been accustomed to, and was so unremitting in her studies, that by the time she was eighteen she had *read* herself out of every worthy, every natural idea; and was so great a heroine, as to elope from the house of her father, where she had been treated as a kind of divinity, and abandon her little helpless brothers and sisters, to brave all the difficulties and dangers of an untried world.

In order to give her enterprize as much eclat as possible, she no sooner reached London, than she repaired to the theatre, and with unexampled courage took up her sitting in the front box.

The play was succeeded by a pantomime, in which she observed all the steps of the Columbine with uncommon attention; and conceiving that

she possessed the requisites for shining on the stage, out-staid all the audience, in order to request one of the doorkeepers to help her to the speech of Mr. Rich.

Mr. Rich, surprised at this mode of application, nevertheless had the curiosity to send for her behind the scenes—where she told him, that she was satisfied, that if he would allow her the opportunity, she could far exceed the Columbine that had performed that evening. Mr. Rich, rather pleased with her person, replied, that there was a wide difference between judging and executing; but that if she had talents for the theatre, as she had so great inclination, she should not want encouragement. He then asked her her name, which she ingenuously communicated, from thinking it beneath the dignity of romance to deal in falsehood. Mr. Rich started—and asked her, if she was any relation to the Reverend Mr. Richmond: to which she unhesitatingly returned, that she was his daughter.

Mr. Rich would then have informed himself, by what accident she came under such runagate circumstances—declared her father to be one of his much esteemed friends, and begged she would let him have the happiness of conveying her home. Henrietta was not a little offended at this proposal, and leaving him somewhat abruptly, advised him not to interfere in affairs that did not concern him; for that she was resolved, if he would not receive her into his theatre, to offer herself to another.

Next evening she thought proper to situate herself in the upper boxes at Drury-lane, from whence she was observed by a gay young fellow in the pit, who went round, and soon introduced himself to a share of her conversation. The play finished, she apprehended some embarrassment, which was not a little increased by the gentleman's asking her if she had no attendant: he then proposed ordering a coach for her, and meeting with no repulse, he not only led her to it, but begged permission to attend her, and the coachman was bid to drive into the city. They had gone but a short way before Henrietta complained she was very hungry; on

which

which the gentleman asked her, if she would let him have the honour of supping with her. This produced a very long speech from the lady, for the purpose of giving her gallant due impressions of her. She said, that she was afraid he entertained a very indifferent opinion of her; but that, notwithstanding appearances, she was a girl of reputation; that indeed she had no objection, from what she had seen of him, to comply with his request of supping with him, but it must be upon condition, that he would not shock her delicacy by either expression or behaviour; all which he most faithfully promised, though he afterwards owned, that he looked upon it as the common finesse of the daughters of improbity, in order to enhance the merit of their favours.

To a tavern they went, where he bespoke an elegant supper, of which she participated very moderately, nor would be prevailed upon to exceed a couple glasses of wine. The evening was now far advanced, and he represented the eligibility of her taking a bed in that house; and she again resumed her heroics, assuring him, that her mind and conduct were the greatest of all contrasts, for that however censurable the latter, the former was unimpeachable.

In the midst of this conversation she took occasion to withdraw, as he supposed to give her own whimsical orders; but having waited a full half hour for her return, he rang the bell, and to his unspeakable astonishment learnt, that she had discharged the whole evening's expences, and had given him the slip. He vowed revenge a thousand and a thousand times, condemned his own credulity, and execrated her artifice; but in the end determined to spare no pains to get her once more in his power. Four evenings did he run from theatre to theatre, but not a trace was to be obtained; but on the fifth, from the middle gallery, he was struck with the air of a smart youth between the scenes, and was not long before he made him a visit. Miss Richmond appeared a little startled when he tapped her on the shoulder; but, recovering herself, desired he would remember her dress, and treat her accordingly. She accompanied him how-

ever to a coach, which was ordered to convey them to a bagnio, where he insisted upon it she should pass the night. She appeared so much affected at this declaration, that to reconcile her he consented that two apartments should be got ready, and assured her, upon the word of a man of honour, she should sustain no interruption. She then resumed her vivacity, and, at the time for retiring, went, as he thought, into the next room, which had been properly secured; instead of which she pursued the same methods as the preceding evening, and fairly made her escape.

Poor Mr. Richmond was now arrived in town, almost broken-hearted, in search of her.—Mr. Rich had made his report, and she was traced to her acquaintance with this gentleman. The father wrung his hands in agonies not to be described;—enumerated all the wonted perfections of his lost child, and intreated him to give her back to his paternal protection. The gentleman in vain protested he knew not where she was; the story he related was looked upon as chimerical, until Mr. Rich, who had been indefatigable in atoning for the error of letting her slip through his fingers in the first instance, produced her to corroborate his testimony.

Eighteen guineas, part of her mother's savings, with some trifling additions, was the sum that had enabled her to prosecute her frolics, and as her father received the strongest proofs that her person was uncontaminated, in order to save her mind, pronounced his forgiveness of all that was past, and reinstated her in all her consequence. But a life of propriety was not the life she could submit to, she therefore made a second elopement, and falling into less indulgent hands, was soon undone. Her father, unable to bear this repeated stroke of calamity, sunk underrit—the whole family were rendered wretched by the transgression of one—and after having run through the most dire, because the most vicious scenes, this once amiable girl a few years ago terminated her existence, in one of our public hospitals.

I do not pretend to say, said Mrs. Milham, that all girls, however corrupted by romance, have either the audacity

sudacity, or the opportunity to be so glaringly contemptible ; but I nevertheless pronounce it the poison of the mind, and think Miss Middleton, when it is considered what advantages she has had, to the full as censurable, as far as she has had it in her power at present to proceed, as Miss Richmond.—Impropriety is impropriety, notwithstanding all the different complexions it may assume ; and I doubt not but the gay officer, who could so easily prevail upon her to receive his letters, sets her down as qualified for elopements, plots, and the utmost magnitude of female indiscretion.

Mrs. Milnham now proceeded to business, and as the following letter was of a peculiar nature, she, after a previous perusal of it, ordered it to be inserted verbatim, with a promise of doing every thing in her power to defeat the designs of the fiend of darkness therein described.

To the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

LADIES,

AS you observed in the beginning of your last month's publication, that each individual thinks his own calamity the severest, I own I am at a loss what name to give mine ; but though I might deceive myself, I could not, if I even wished it, mislead your judgement. I will therefore submit to your determination a real, unornamented fact, and only beg, that if you do conceive me an object worthy your attention, that you would not delay your good offices, lest despair should produce its natural effect, distraction.

I have now been a wife nine years--my fortune was a decent one, my husband's prospects promising ; but trade has great uncertainties, nor is the utmost industry sufficient to obviate the sad effects of disappointment.

From one unfortunate circumstance to another, I at length beheld the husband of my affections, and the only protector of four helpless children, at the mercy of an attorney, whose disposition and character were wholly unknown to me. What was to be done? could I suffer the last distress to reach us, and not make a single effort to avert it? Time, as we were situated, was every thing ; and as we had both of us relations in affluence, I could not but flatter myself, that a

little time would enable me to soften their hearts, if it was but possible to stop the devastations of legality.

For this purpose I ventured to wait upon this attorney, who beyond my hopes received me with a politeness, that by degrees began to grow into generosity ; he assured me, that all adverse steps should be suspended, that he would be the general friend of my family, and I was for flying to fetch my infants to lisp out their acknowledgements for such abundant mercy. As I found him so propitious, I did not scruple confessing that my husband was ignorant of my proceedings ; an information that I could perceive gave him great pleasure—he made me many compliments, and kind encouraging compliments as I then deemed them, upon my address and appearance, and, when I took my leave, appointed me to call again in a few days, in which time he would try to do us some essential services. Unknowing in the ways of men, and so little apprehensive of unworthy attacks, that absolute affronts could alone give me the idea of such a thing, I did not fail attending according to his desire. He received me with a gaiety that I disapproved, without being able to assign a better reason, than its unsuitableness to the dejection I laboured under.

Having made many generous professions, and listened to the warmest acknowledgements of gratitude, he had—how shall I tell you ! ladies—he had the temerity, the cruelty to insinuate the basest designs upon me.

Think, ladies, under such circumstances—the benefactor and the benefited—think of the aggravated horror I must feel—I should have conceived, that my misfortunes would have sanctified me ; I should have conceived, that to have forfeited my claims to virtue, would have been to forfeit every consideration—but no—I was to purchase my husband's exemption from the iron rod of oppression at the price of my honour, and in order to save him from a prison in our infamy. This, this, I must pronounce the last stroke of brutality—if a wise and mother can be won to vice, on her head alone be all the ignominy ; if the principles of a wife and mother are so little confirmed, that

the voice of insinuation can have any power, on her head alone would be all the censure; but to make distrels the pandar to vice; to spare only to destroy; is it in language to characterise it? What will be the event, heaven only knows; but if we must suffer we will suffer with integrity, nor fall a prey to the most dire of human passions, barbarity and sensuality.

I am, ladies, Yours, &c. MATILDA.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for November, you have given your readers a short sketch of the character of my much esteemed friend the Rev. Mr. Whitefield; on the latter part whereof, it would be criminal in his friends to be silent. I, sir, am one of that number, and therefore you receive this trouble from me.

As to Dr. Lavington, the late bishop of Exeter, he has long since been called to give an account of the work you mention: if he has received the approbation of the great bishop of souls, it is well. I am not inclined to rake in the ashes of the dead, and therefore say no more of that performance; it is sufficient to add that our great Lord and Master was called a deceiver, and the great apostle Paul a madman.

For the scandal with which you close the relation, I conceive the publisher of the Town and Country Magazine ought to be called to account; and had Mr. Whitefield lived to return, my advice and assistance should not have been wanting for that purpose; but being dead, he is beyond the reach of calumny. It is but justice, however, in you to contradict it as totally false, and without a shadow of foundation.

If the accumulation of the good things of this world had been the motive of Mr. Whitefield's profession and conduct in life, as is basely insinuated by some who knew him not; he might have made an (almost) immense fortune, and spared a weak, and of late years an enervated body: but his views were more noble, generous, and disinterested; they were such as led him to seek those durable riches which this perishing world cannot afford. His life hath been one continued scene of beneficence, not only to the souls and bodies of his numerous

hearers, but measured itself by the information he received of the distresses of mankind: of this his many extensive journeys to preach, and the vast sums collected by him for the unhappy sufferers in the last war in Germany, are witnesses. These, and many other instances, which might be named, prove him to have been a follower of his divine Master, who went about doing good.

He exchanged worlds during this delightful and disinterested progress, and it is highly probable that had he lived to reach Georgia, he would not have left behind him what he has; which yet is very far short of the sum, with which our news papers have disgraced his memory. A lady, who bequeathed the bulk of her fortune to different charities, left him lately 500l. and two gentlemen 100l. each. These bequests, with about 700l. which came to him not long since on the death of his wife, obliged him to leave behind him about 1000l. for had there been time and opportunity, these sums would have been expended in the same noble and disinterested manner that all the public or private sums he has been entrusted with were. Glorious enthusiasm! if it must be called by that name. Men of corrupt inclinations may judge of him by themselves, but the more Mr. Whitefield's character was known, the more it was admired. This I assert from a personal intimacy of near 30 years. It was uniform, and consistent with that of a minister of the gospel of Christ, and therefore, if you would support that of a friend to truth, you will not fail of inserting this in your next Magazine.

Consonant to the glorious principle, upon which Mr. Whitefield's tenor of his conduct was founded, I close with assuring you that what he is now enjoying as a reward of grace I sincerely wish to his bitterest enemies.

Yours, &c.

Winchester Street, Dec. 22. 1770.

A short Account of Theological Lectures, now reading at Cambridge; to which is added a new Harmony of the Gospels. By John Jebb, M. A. Late Fellow of St. Peter's College.

IT has long been a subject of reproach to both our universities, that they should pay no particular attention to the instruction of their pu-

pils in the science of divinity, though far the greater number of them are intended for that profession. To supply this defect, and to remove this reproach from one of them, the very learned, ingenious, and amiable writer of the work before us, has for some time read public lectures in divinity, in the university of Cambridge. An undertaking, which one should have conceived, would infallibly have conciliated to him the approbation and esteem not only of every member of the university, but likewise of every sincere christian in the kingdom. The event, however, has proved otherwise, and he has even received calumny and persecution for a conduct, which justly entitled him to praise and reward. To refute the calumnies of his enemies, and to prevent a repetition of those injuries he has already received, was one reason for his publishing this account of his plan, which was first privately addressed to a dignitary of the church; and he has appealed from the unjust verdict of his enemies "to the impartial voice of an unprejudiced public." By this appeal, we will venture to foretell the judgement of his enemies will be reversed, and that he will enroll every sincere well-wisher to religious enquiry, among the honourable list of his friends. I most heartily recommend the perusal of his plan to every scholar, and the adoption of his method to every student in divinity. "With respect to opinion (says this amiable writer) I neither took any extraordinary pains to discover the falsehood of those, which I had before received without examination, nor laboured to establish myself in the belief of them: I let them rise, as natural and unbidden consequences, from the general course of my reading in the scriptures." Again (says he) the satisfaction I received from a critical enquiry into the original records of our faith, and the desire I have to be useful in my generation, joined with some less disinterested, though not dishonourable motives, have induced me to offer my assistance to others in the same pursuit."

In the course of this employment, I have not been anxiously desirous to inculcate the same system of faith and practice which appeared to me to be most reasonable; I have rather laboured

ed, that each of those who have favoured me with their attendance, should be provided with proper materials for striking out a system of faith and practice for themselves. And to this end, I exhorted them to study the scriptures with the same industry and freedom from prejudices of every sort, which I am conscious of having exercised in my own enquiries."

But though my readers will, without doubt, perceive that I not only esteem the work, but that I likewise love the man, yet neither shall admiration nor friendship render me blind to any faults in his composition, and if I discern any, I know he is too sincere a lover of truth to wish I should conceal them.

"I reflected (says our author) that from the circumstances of this revelation; from the design, including as its object all mankind; from the character and conduct of the persons preaching it, it could not be the intention of the writers to be unintelligible in any instance whatsoever; but on the contrary I concluded it was their design to express, WHATEVER POINTS OF DOCTRINE WERE NECESSARY FOR US TO KNOW IN THE SIMPLEST AND PLAINEST TERMS." If he means by this expression, that it was the design of the evangelists and apostles to express in the plainest and simplest terms, whatever points are necessary to be known for salvation, there may be some truth in his position, though there is then certainly an inaccuracy in his expression. For it seems to suppose, and will a theological lecturer maintain, that no other points of doctrine are necessary to be known, but such as are necessary to salvation? If this were true, there would be little necessity for lecturers on the New Testament. Besides, that St. Paul has not expressed himself in such plain and simple terms even concerning the necessity of faith and good works, but some we find in the time of the apostles as well as since that time, misunderstood his doctrines. But if he mean, that all the points of doctrine necessary to be known by those who would thoroughly understand the scriptures, are expressed in the plainest and simplest terms, this is not only contrary to fact, but likewise to one of his own positions. For he says in another place, "allusions to Jewish or

Heathen rites and customs, are to be diligently noted; the peculiar phraseology and HIGHLY FIGURATIVE DICTION, which more or less occurs in ALL the evangelists, and prevails more especially in EVERY VERSE OF ST. JOHN will require the MOST EARNEST ATTENTION, in all who have a desire to know, and the courage to investigate the gospel truths." This observation is certainly as inconsistent with the supposition, that ALL the doctrines of scripture necessary to be known by those who would THOROUGHLY understand it, are expressed in the PLAINEST and SIMPLEST terms, as that supposition is with truth. Though it is much to be lamented, that as erroneous as is the latter opinion, it is a very prevalent one in the present age,* especially amongst those who have with so much arrogance and with so little reason engrossed to themselves and monopolized the title of rational divines. An opinion, which a late ingenious, modest, and liberal writer, but no very deep thinker (I mean Foster, of whom most of our present divines are the mere echoes) first contributed to make fashionable. An opinion so indulgent to the natural love of ease, that it is no wonder it soon met with many patrons. Prepossessed, therefore, with this notion, which so commodiously cuts the knots which its patrons have not ability to untie; numbers have fancied themselves complete doctors in divinity, who had not really knowledge enough in the science to entitle them to a first degree.

But to return to our worthy lecturer: "Upon experience (says he) I found that I was not mistaken; and it appeared to require nothing more, than common industry and beneſt, together with a tolerable share of understanding, in order fully to comprehend, whatever is of importance for us to know, of those matters, which are contained in the word of God." To this passage, the same objections occur as before. If he means to confine the matters of importance, entirely to those which are important to our salvation, the assertion is indeed true, but the ex-

pression is inaccurate, and virtually asserts the unimportance of all theological lectures. If he does not so confine the expression, then the assertion is not true. For surely, to the immortal honour of the lecturer and his pupils, it is no COMMON INDUSTRY in the former, to have applied himself closely (amidst several other employments) for several years, to the study of the scriptures, and in the latter to give up six hours in the day (as he himself informs us) for the benefit of his instructions.

And surely it requires no COMMON honesty, for a man so far to divest himself of prejudices, as to be ready to embrace whatever appears to him to be the doctrine of the scriptures, in defiance of loss of fame, honours, friends, property, and every temporal advantage.

The rest of this performance must extort praise even from his enemies, and as his friend, therefore, I most sincerely rejoice, that it does so much honour to his abilities and integrity. Those passages which deserve reprehension, I have animadverted upon with a freedom, proportionable to the danger of misunderstanding the doctrines of scripture, which appear likely to arise from them. Had he less merit, they might pass unnoticed with more safety. But capable as they appear to me of doing hurt, to have omitted to point out the error, which is couched under them, would have been so far from being an act of friendship, that it would have been a violation of those sacred principles, upon which I trust ours is founded, viz. an earnest wish to procure a thorough attention to, and a free and candid investigation of the sacred oracles, (however different some of our sentiments may be) arising from a sincere desire to promote the best interests of mankind.

ARISTARCHUS.

Aristarchus is obliged, by other subjects arising, to postpone for a month or two his intended examination of Dr. Priestley's *Essay on the Principles of Government*. But the Doctor may be assured, that he will take the first op-

* It was this sentiment which was a considerable cause of the nonsense of the Monthly Reviewers, in their account of the Explanations of difficult Texts of Scripture, in four Dissertations. See their Review for August 1769, and the letter to them by the author of the dissertations, printed for Flexney.

1770. *Present State of the British Trade, &c.*

portunity of accompanying him in the returation of his work. For Aristarchus is too sincere a friend to the interests of knowledge and truth, not to seize every occasion of exposing the inability of a writer, who has himself taken every occasion of declaring it to be his opinion, that (excepting a little knowledge of the classics) there is not any learning nor is there any knowledge of religion in *any* body of people but the Dissenters; an assertion which has made many persons of that respectable body blush for the doctor. Aristarchus, however, must do Dr. Priestly the justice to confess, that he greatly admires the *candour* of his declaration in a *public newspaper*, that his Reviewers have scarcely *understood* any thing he has written, except his pieces on electricity. His *candour* is the more to be admired, as it is superior to his gratitude, the Doctor owing all his present celebrity (except for those pieces) to the *puffs* of the Monthly Reviewers.

The present State of the British Trade with Europe, Africa, and America.

IT is well known, that little reliance can be made on custom-house entries for judging of the state of our national commerce, there being no kind of certainty in them with regard to exports; and with respect to imports, they must at least be defective to the whole extent of our national smuggling, which is certainly very great. They, therefore, cannot furnish sufficient information for enabling us to decide rightly on these very important matters.

As little reliance should be made on the reports of manufacturers of, or dealers in those commodities: the knowledge of the former being merely local, and that of the latter confined to particular branches of manufacturing, or distinct channels of commerce. Besides, mere manufacturers and dealers do not often sufficiently distinguish between home and foreign consumption. Nor is it uncommon to find them greatly influenced by party-principles in the reports which they make.

To decide accurately then, on this most interesting of all points to the kingdom, we must seek for better evidence, and appeal to facts that in

their natures are demonstrative. Such we may consider the Exchanges, they being the barometers of trade between country and country; and the price of the precious metals, which are as much the barometers of our general commerce. These, therefore, are the infallible criterions we shall fix upon for deciding, with certainty, on points of such importance, after taking a cursory view of our trade; beginning with that of Europe, Africa, and America, and reserving that of Asia for a separate chapter.

Our commerce with Russia is certainly very much against us. Mr. Hanway, who resided in that country, and Mr. Postlethwayt, both suppose a million sterling per annum to be the balance against us. With what degree of accuracy they framed their estimate, I pretend not to determine: but we may however venture to believe the balance we pay must be very large. Nay, it is greater than may appear by the exchanges, because our merchants are forced to import dollars into that country for the payment of inward duties on merchandise: which practice must serve to diminish the operations of that balance on the exchanges.

The whole exports of Sweden have been estimated, by persons who resided in that kingdom, at five hundred thousand pounds per annum; the far greater part of which is made to England. And as our exports to Sweden are inconsiderable, the balance must be materially against us.

Stock-fish may be the chief article we import directly from Denmark, with probably some tallow, and raw-hides, horns and hoofs. But we pay her large sums annually for Sound-duties on our whole Baltic trade, and a great deal for Norway timber: therefore, as our exports to those countries are not large, the balance against us must be very considerable.

What trade we have with Poland is carried on principally through Dantzick. But it cannot be to any great extent, nor the balance very much to our prejudice.

Our trade with Germany being carried on partly though Holland up the Rhine, is so far blended with that

that of the latter country; the rest we carry on by way of the Hanse Towns, and particularly Hamburg; from whence we receive various kinds of linen cloths, in great quantities, with many other commodities. The Hamburg exchange shews the trade of those parts to be materially against us.

In our Dutch trade, or dealings, we must include the dividends we pay them for property in our stocks, and, as hath been mentioned, a part of our German trade. Holland is likewise greatly the centre of our exchange circulation with all northern and eastern countries, which to them is very gainful. They get a great deal of our coin and bullion, the former being very common in their currency: and the balance, upon the whole, has always been much against us, as the exchange ever was considerably; but of late years it has turned abundantly more to our disadvantage, which shews the balance against us to have become greatly augmented.

Our traffick with Flanders must be considerably to our prejudice, as the Antwerp exchange shews, being very much against us. Our smuggling trade with that country is likewise extremely hurtful.

Our French trade, licit and illicit, must be highly injurious: and our loss therein is not a little increased by the different intercourses of people there are between the two countries; our idle people going thither to spend money, which strengthens their population; and their industrious people coming hither to earn money, to the advantage of their own country, and to the diminishing of native population in this kingdom. Every unnaturalized foreigner, who lives here by labour, deprives an Englishman, or family, of the means of subsistence; so that, of course, to the degree they are here, they lessen the number of our own people. This is an evil of the first magnitude, which requires a speedy and effectual remedy. Perhaps the best that can be thought of would be an alien capitation tax, including likewise Indian and negro servants, who have become perniciously abundant.

The smuggling trade between the

two kingdoms is also in the highest degree hurtful, being principally from thence in manufactures; but from hence in money, or raw-materials, still more injurious to us than money. In fine, we are in folly as much the voluntary dupes of the French, as in policy we are their bubbles; so that it is high time proper remedies were applied for effectually preventing both.

Under this article of French commerce, it may not appear improper to set the public judgement right with respect to the woollen, and some other manufactories of the two kingdoms, because very erroneous opinions thereon have too long prevailed.

There is nothing more common than to hear men boast greatly of the flourishing state of our manufactories, and, at the same time, represent those of France as insignificant and in danger of decay. But round assertions, or flat denials, do not furnish either positive or negative proofs. Let the following real facts then decide truly on these matters.

France works up the whole of her own wool; engrosses that of all Barbary, the country of Algier excepted; receives immense quantities from Spain; has much of what Ireland produces smuggled to her, and gets not a little from England.

England works up the whole of her own wool that is not smuggled to France; imports some from Spain, though a trifling quantity, when compared with what France receives from thence; has raw wool from Ireland, and perhaps likewise some woollen-yarn.

So much for the respective supplies of materials to manufactories, which must be considered as greatly in favour of France. Now let us take a short view of the trade in exported woollen manufactures of both kingdoms.

With respect to fine cloths, they have, to a great degree, engrossed the supply of Turkey, Barbary, Italy and Spain. That of Portugal is almost entirely between them and the Dutch. They must likewise send some to the Baltic, to Hamburg, to America and to the East-Indies.

England sends hardly any fine cloths southward, except the few that go to Turkey; nor many to the northern ports.

ports, or up the Baltic. She did send a considerable quantity to America; does send a pretty many to Ireland, and a good number to the East-Indies.

France exports few coarse cloths, except to her own settlements. But England a great many, particularly from Yorkshire; where the cloth manufactories are far more flourishing than in any other part of England.

Says, Serges, Long-ells, and some other kinds of goods are chiefly shipped from our western ports, but in less degrees likewise from others; though, upon the whole, not in such quantities they were heretofore.

The French send goods of similar kinds, in great quantities, to several parts of the world. Since about the year 1730, they have engrossed the supply of most of the cloathing for the secular and regular clergy of the church of Rome, particularly in the southern countries, and likewise for other uses, by a kind of goods they call druggets; to the effectual supplanting of several of our manufactures, and total ruin of one very considerable branch, which was that of crapes, made, heretofore, at Sudbury, and in its neighbourhood in Suffolk. The loss of this trade caused the poors-rate at Sudbury to rise so high as fourteen shillings in the pound. Attempts have been since made in several parts of this kingdom, to rival the French in their manufacture of druggets, but hitherto without success. This is a striking and mortifying proof of our not being on a footing with them in the prices of workmanship.

We have a considerable stuff trade, from Norwich, Coventry, Exeter, &c. But that from Spitalfields has much declined, as well as from some other places. The French have likewise a stuff trade of various kinds, which is both extensive and flourishing, particularly to the southern countries.

In fine, the French have greatly the advantage of us in fine cloths, and most other woollen articles; while we have no advantage of them but in coarse cloths and baize.

Let those, who so much boast of the flourishing state of our woollen manufactories, enquire what the poors-rates for many years have been at Calne in Wiltshire. Several other

places might also be pointed out which have fallen, with their manufactories, into miserable decay.

Our cotton manufactories may exceed these of the French: But their cambrick and linen ones have infinitely outstretched ours of England, Scotland, Ireland, or indeed all together, notwithstanding the assistance that has been given them in premiums, drawbacks, and bounties.

Though we, in a very great degree, engross the trade in beaver-furr, we are losing our foreign hat-trade, either from the dearness of labour, or the ill conduct of hat-ters. Let Mr. Alderman Rossiter say, how many hats he now sends to the house of Martin at Lisbon, which was formerly furnished by his father with large annual supplies for sale. We used to send great quantities of hats constantly to the Portugueze: but what foreign supply they have at present is entirely from France, who, like other countries, purchases beaver of us to very great disadvantage, and yet much undersells us in hats at foreign markets.

Our silk-stocking trade, likewise, was formerly very great, but is become otherwise at present; nay, there are even great quantities smuggled in upon us from France. We had the peculiar art of weaving them with what were called chevron clocks, which made them every where much esteemed. But our pretty fellows, who travel to acquire a contempt for the arts as well as virtues of their native country, not finding they were fashionable in France, imported a dislike that occasioned the disuse of them at home; which, by degrees, caused both the art and the trade to leave this kingdom. Frenchmen, wherever they travel, endeavour to obtrude their own fashions on other countries; which, while it indulges their vanity, advances their interest. We, on the contrary, travel to imbibe the follies, and bring home the fashions of all countries through which we pass, to the disgrace of our national understanding and taste in the eyes of all Europe; nay, to our infinite injury as a people, whose great interest is trade; which a character for national taste would serve essentially

tially to promote. What a pity it is, that we do not prohibit the exportation of fools? It is at least a branch of commerce that would bear heavily taxing.

We have also the art of watering tabbies beyond any other nation; and they are peculiarly admired abroad, being much sought after, as goods of real excellence, by the people of all other countries. But because they are made at home, our ladies all detest them, and hazard mobbing, or even fines, for the glory of appearing in any frippery French tinsel, or the paltry painted rags of India. It must however be owned, that French silks are abundantly cheaper, and in general more durable than English.

Many other important branches of our trade in manufactures have likewise decayed, while few new ones have been introduced. The state of our manufactories therefore, in general, may be pronounced far from being flourishing, in comparison with those of France.

If it be our wish, as it certainly is our interest, to support our trade in manufactures, one great means for so doing will be, the establishing of a reputation for national taste in the opinion of our neighbours; therefore we should endeavour to set fashions, and not copy them. The French make a point of discouraging all foreign fashions in their own country: but we, on the contrary, make it our practice to import fashions from abroad, to have foreigners instruct and dress us, and no sooner see a foreign fop, or flirt in a strange habit, than we fall eagerly into aping them.

The Marquis of Halifax informs us that, in opposition to French pretensions to prescribe laws in taste, the English, in the reign of Charles the Second, took it into their heads to wear vests: which so alarmed the French court, that the Duchess of Orleans was immediately dispatched to a conference in England, with her

royal brother, in order to laugh her countrymen out of their new fashion, and supply Charles with a French mistress, to secure future servility here in taste to that kingdom. Her Royal Highness bawded with such success, that she succeeded in both points: but some indiscretions she was guilty of, during her embassy, occasioned her death: for on her return to France, she was poisoned, as was supposed, by her husband.

This anecdote, which is really curious in its kind, may serve to shew how long the French have thought it of importance to acquire and maintain the lead in taste. The practice among them is universal, and in every thing, which has made it generally imputed to national vanity: and with respect to the ignorant part of them, that may indeed be the case. But it indisputably was founded in interest, and is * still their national policy: nor, as such, is it unwise; for possession in those matters must be of material advantage. It should therefore be the fixed policy of this kingdom to counteract them therein.

[To be concluded in our January Mag.]

The remarkable Assassination of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Written by Himself.

LORD Herbert of Cherbury (see the 2d article of our Review) being suspected of a criminal familiarity with Sir John Ayres's wife, Lord Herbert speaks of the various modes which he contrived to revenge the supposed injury, and at last comes to this extraordinary assassination.

" —— Finding he could take no advantage against me, then in a treacherous way he resolved to assassinate me in this manner; (says his lordship) I was to come to Whitehall on horseback with two lackies only, he attended my coming back in a place called Scotland-Yard, at the hither end of Whitehall, as you come to it from the Strand, hiding himself here with four men armed on purpose to kill me. I took horse at Whitehall-

* There can need no stronger proof of this than the known cause of the insurrection which happened some years ago in Madrid: which was, his Catholic Majesty's taking upon himself to compel his subjects to dress in the French fashion. This the Spaniard resisted, less from national pride than out of hatred to the French. The undertaking was undoubtedly consequent of the family-compact; which measure was really as odious in Spain as French manners and modes,

gate, and passing by that place, he being armed with a sword and dagger, without giving me so much as the least warning, ran at me furiously, but instead of me wounded my horse in the brisket, as far as his sword could enter for the bone; my horse hereupon starting aside, he ran him again in the shoulder, which though it made the horse more timorous, yet gave me time to draw my sword; his men thereupon encompassed me, and wounded my horse in three places more; this made my horse kick and fling in that manner as his men durst not come near me, which advantage I took to strike at Sir John Ayres with all my force, but he warded the blow both with his sword and dagger: instead of doing him harm, I broke my sword within a foot of the hilt; hereupon some passenger that knew me, and observing my horse bleeding in so many places, and so many men assaulting me, and my sword broken, cried to me several times, ride away, ride away; but I scorning a base flight upon what terms soever, instead thereof alighted as well as I could from my horse; I had no sooner put one foot upon the ground, but Sir John Ayres pursuing me, made at my horse again, which the horse perceiving pressed on me on the side I alighted, in that manner that he threw me down, so that I remained flat upon the ground, only one foot hanging in the stirrup, with that piece of a sword in my right hand; Sir John Ayres hereupon ran about the horse, and was thrusting his sword into me, when I, finding myself in this danger, did with both my arms reaching at his legs pull them towards me, till he fell down backwards on his head; one of my footmen hereupon, who was a little Shropshire boy, freed my foot out of the stirrup, the other, which was a great fellow, having run away as soon as he saw the first assault; this gave me time to get upon my legs, and to put myself in the best posture I could with that poor remnant of a weapon: Sir John Ayres by this time likewise was got up, standing betwixt me and some part of Whitehall, with two men on each side of him, and his brother behind him, with at least twenty or thirty persons of his friends or attendants of

the earl of Suffolk; observing thus a body of men standing in opposition against me, though to speak truly I saw no swords drawn but by Sir John Ayres and his men, I ran violently against Sir John Ayres, but he knowing my sword had no point, held his sword and dagger over his head, as believing I could strike rather than thrust, which I no sooner perceived, but I put a home thrust to the middle of his breast; that I threw him down with so much force, that his head fell first to the ground, and his heels upwards; his men hereupon assaulted me, when one Mr. Mansel, a Glamorganshire gentleman, finding so many set against me alone, closed with one of them, a Scotch gentleman also closing with another, took him off also; all I could well do to those two which remained, was to ward their thrusts, which I did with that resolution that I got ground upon them. Sir John Ayres was now got up a third time, when I making towards him with intention to close, thinking that there was otherwise no safety for me, put by a thrust of his with my left hand, and so coming within him, received a stab with his dagger on my right side, which ran down my ribs as far as my hip, which I feeling did with my right elbow force his hand together with the hilt of the dagger so near to the upper part of my right side, that I made him leave hold. The dagger now sticking in me, Sir Henry Cary, afterwards lord of Faulkland and lord deputy of Ireland, finding the dagger thus in my body snatched it out; this while I being closed with Sir John Ayres, hurt him on the head, and threw him down a third time, when kneeling on the ground and bestriding him, I struck at him as hard as I could with my piece of a sword, and wounded him in four several places, and did almost cut off his left hand; his two men this while struck at me, but it pleased God even miraculously to defend me, for when I lifted up my sword to strike at Sir John Ayres, I bore off their blows half a dozen times; his friends now finding him in this danger took him by the head and shoulders, and drew him from betwixt my legs, and carrying him along with them through Whitehall, at the stairs whereof he took boat. Sir Her-

bert Croft (as he told me afterwards) met him upon the water vomiting all the way, which I believe was caused by the violence of the first thrust I gave him; his servants, brother, and friends being now retired also, I remained master of the place and his weapons, having first wrested his dagger from him, and afterwards struck his sword out of his hand.

This being done I retired to a friend's house in the Strand, where I sent for a surgeon, who searching my wound on the right side, and finding it not to be mortal, cured me in the space of some ten days, during which time I received many noble visits and messages from some of the best in the kingdom. Being now fully recovered of my hurts, I desired Sir Robert Harley to go to Sir John Ayres, and tell him, that though I thought he had not so much honour left in him, that I could be any way ambitious to get it, yet that I desired to see him in the field with his sword in his hand; the answer that he sent me was, that I had whored his wife, and that he would kill me with a malket out of a window.

The lords of the privy counsell, who had first sent for my sword, that they might see the little fragment of a weapon with which I had so behaved myself, as perchance the like had not been heard in any credible way, did afterwards command both him and me to appear before them; but I absenting myself on purpose, set one Humphrey Hill with a challenge to him in an ordinary, which he refusing to receive, Humphrey Hill put it upon the point of his sword, and so let it fall before him, and the company then present.

The lords of the privy counsell had now taken order to apprehend Sir John Ayres, when I finding nothing else to be done, submitted myself likewise to them. Sir John Ayres had now published every where that the ground of his jealousy, and consequently of his assaulting me, was drawn from the confession of his wife the lady Ayres: she, to vindicate her honour as well as free me from this accusation, sent a letter to her aunt the Lady Crook, to this purpose; that her husband Sir John Ayres did lie falsely, in saying that I ever whored her, but most falsely of all did lie when he said

he had it from her confession, for she had never said any such thing.

This letter the Lady Crook presented to me most opportunely as I was going to the counsell table before the lords, who having examined Sir John Ayres concerning the cause of his quarrel against me, found him still persist on his wife's confession of the fact: and now he being withdrawn, I was sent for, when the duke of Lenox, afterwards of Richmond, telling me that was the ground of his quarrel, and the only excuse he had for assaulting me in that manner: I desired his lordship to peruse the letter, which I told him was given me as I came into the room; this letter being publickly read by a clerk of the counsel, the duke of Lenox then said, that he thought Sir John Ayres the most miserable man living, for his wife had not only given him the lie, as he found by her letter, but his father had disinherited him for attempting to kill me, in that barbarous fashion, which was most true, as I found afterwards. For the rest, that I might content myself with what I had done, it being more almost than could be believed, but that I had so many witnesses thereof; for all which reasons he commanded me in the name of his majesty, and all their lordships, not to send any more to Sir John Ayres, nor to receive any message from him, in the way of fighting, which commandment I observed: howbeit I must not omit to tell, that some years afterwards Sir John Ayres returning from Ireland, by Beaumaris, where I then was, some of my servants and followers broke open the doors of the house where he was, and would (I believe) have cut him into pieces, but that I hearing thereof came suddenly to the house and recalled them, sending him word also, that I scorned to give him the usage he gave me, and that I would set him free out of the town, - which courtesie of mine (as I was told afterwards) he did thankfully acknowledge."

The Business of the great Officers of the Crown.

MUCH depending on the execution of the great offices under the crown, we judge it necessary,

at a period so laudably inquisitive, to communicate the nature of these offices to our reader.

The great officers of the crown were originally nine, *viz.* The Lord High Steward, Lord Chancellor, Lord High Treasurer, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, Earl Marshal, and Lord High Admiral; these however have been greatly mutilated and changed, as will be seen by the following account.

The Lord High Steward of England was anciently the highest officer under the king, but his power was so great, that it was thought imprudent to trust it in the hands of a subject. Henry of Bolinbroke, afterwards king of England, was the last who had a state of inheritance in this high office; and since his time this place is only filled occasionally to officiate at coronations, to arraign peers, &c. which when over he openly breaks a white staff in his hand, and puts a period to his power.

The Lord High Chancellor, (so called, because all patents, commissions, warrants, &c. coming from the king, and perused by him, are signed if right, or *cancelled* where wrong) is, now there is no Lord High Steward, the greatest person in the kingdom, next those of royal blood, in civil affairs; as the archbishop of Canterbury is in affairs ecclesiastical. His office is to keep the king's great seal, and he has a court to moderate the rigour of common law, where he is to judge according to equity, conscience, and reason: he by his office bestows all ecclesiastical benefices in the king's books under twenty pounds *per annum*. He is sworn to do right to all people, to counsel the king truly, to keep secret the king's counsel, not to suffer the rights of the crown to be diminished, &c. This high office is held during the king's pleasure.

The Lord High Treasurer is the third great officer of the crown. It is conferred on him by the king's delivering to him a staff, and he holds the office during the king's pleasure. But since the Revolution, this office has generally been executed by several commissioners, who are called Lords of the Treasury. Their office is to take charge of all the king's re-

venues kept in the Exchequer, and to superintend all the officers employed in collecting the imposts, customs, and tributes, &c. belonging to the crown. They have the gift of all the places of the customs in all the ports of England; and in commission with others they let leases of all lands belonging to the crown.

The Lord President of the king's privy-council, is the fourth great officer, whose office is as ancient as the time of King John. This lord is to attend upon the king, to propose business at the council-table, and to make report to his majesty of the transactions there. His office is held by patent during the king's pleasure.

The Lord Privy Seal is the fifth great officer, and a lord by his office. Through his hands pass all charters and grants of the king, and pardons signed by his majesty before they come to the Great-Seal of England; and other matters of less moment which do not pass by the Great Seal. All these however first pass the Signet in the secretary's office, which being directed to the Lord-Privy-Seal, is his warrant for fixing the Privy-Seal to the grant; and the Privy Seal is an authority to the Lord Chancellor, (or Lord-Keeper) to pass the Great-Seal, when the nature of the grant requires it. All these officers are to take care that the grant be not against any law or custom, and if it be, it is their duty to inform his majesty of it, and to withhold their seal of office. The Lord Privy-Seal is by his place of the king's privy-council, and therefore besides his oath of Lord Privy-Seal, is obliged to take that of privy-counsellor.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England is the sixth great officer of the crown. His office is of great antiquity. To him belongs livery and lodging in the king's court. On the coronation-day he presents to the king all his robes, and other parts of royal attire; as also the gold that is to be offered; and after his majesty is dressed and gone forth, he has all the king's night apparel, and the furniture of his bedchamber for his fees. He also serves the king that day before and after dinner with water to wash his hands, and takes to himself the basins and towels as a perquisite. He has

Also forty ells of crimson velvet allowed for his own robes, and in the procession he walks with his coronet, and a white staff in his hand. To him belongs the care of providing all things in the house of lords in the time of parliament; also the government of the whole palace of Westminster. He issues out warrants for furnishing Westminster-hall against coronations, and trials of peers, &c. The gentleman-usher, yeoman-ushers, and door-keepers, are under his command. He disposes of the sword of state to what lord he pleases to be carried before the king, and goes himself on the right-hand of the sword next the king's person, and the lord-marshall on the left. On all solemn occasions the keys of Westminster-Hall, court of wards, and court of requests, are delivered to him. He is not to have precedence of dukes, but according to his creation.

There are certain fees due to this officer from all peers of the realm at their creation, or when they do their homage; and from all bishops, when they do their homage to the king.

The Lord High Constable was the seventh great officer of the crown; but his power and jurisdiction was so great, that since the death of the duke of Buckingham in 1521, it has been thought imprudent to trust it in the hands of any subject; and therefore this office is now at an end; except on coronations (and formerly at solemn trials of combat) when an officer is created to assist at the ceremony, and his power ends with it. He anciently sat as judge in the marshal's court, and took place of the earl marshal.

The Earl Marshal of England is the eighth great officer of the crown, and takes cognizance, as the high constable did, of all matters of war, and arms, wherein he is commonly guided by the civil law. This officer, with the assistance of the king at arms, and heralds, marshals and orders the proclamation, and coronation of our kings and queens, also that of their marriages, funerals, cavalcades, royal interviews, feasts, &c. as well as the proclamations of peace and war. He is likewise the judge of the coats of arms, and of the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry, and has a court of chivalry in the common hall of the college of heralds, London, where

they sit as his council or assistants in their rich coats of arms.

Whoever desires a coat of arms, must apply by petition to the earl-marshall, and to his petition annex a certificate of his being qualified for it. This being approved of, the earl-marshall directs an order to Garter king at arms, and to another of the kings at arms of the province where the petitioner resides, to devise arms for him, and prepare him a grant, with the coat blazon'd in colours in the margin thereof. In which grant all other persons are expressly forbid to wear the same coat at their peril.

This office has been long hereditary in the duke of Norfolk's family, and the present duke officiates by his deputy the earl of Effingham.

There were anciently several courts held by the earl-marshall, but at present there is only that of the college of Heralds, and the Marshalsea.

The Lord High Admiral of England is now no more, that office being executed by several commissioners, who are called Lords of the Admiralty, and who have the management of all maritime affairs, and the government of the royal navy, with a power of judging and determining all maritime cases.

They take cognizance of all things done upon the sea, and upon the sea-coasts in all ports, havens, and rivers, below the first bridge from the sea, in any part of the world. They commission vice-admirals, rear-admirals, and all captains of his majesty's ships of war, and appoint deputies for the care of particular coasts, and coroners to examine dead bodies found on the sea coast, or at sea; they also appoint judges for their court of admiralty, and may imprison, release, &c.

As the sea is beyond the limits of our common law, the civil law is made use of in the court of admiralty; but some criminal matters, such, for instance, as piracy and murder, are tried in this court by a jury and the common law, by a special commission from the king to the Lord High Admiral, and some of the judges sit as commissioners.

The customs and former decrees of this court are there of force for deciding controversies, and there is a court of equity under it to determine differences between merchants.

To the office of admiralty belong all penalties and amercements of all transactions within their jurisdiction; also all the goods of pirates or felons condemned or out-law'd, shipwrecks, goods floating on the sea, or cast away on the shore, (where not granted to lords of manors on the sea-coast) and a share of all lawful prizes. To which we may add, all the great fish, commonly called Royal Fish, except the Whale and the Sturgeon.

Of the Secretaries of State.

The kings of England had formerly but one secretary of state, but towards the latter end of Henry VIII. the business of this office being increased, as has been shewn in the former part of this work, it was thought fit to employ two persons in the discharge of that important office, who should have equal authority, and be both styled Principal Secretaries of State. These officers, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, never sat at the council-board, but having prepared their business in a room next the council-chamber they came in and placed themselves on either side the sovereign, and nothing was debated by the council, till the secretaries had laid before them their proposals; but as that queen seldom came to council the antient method was altered, and the secretaries seated themselves at the council table, which place they have enjoyed ever since, and a privy-council is seldom or never held, unless one of them be present.

The correspondence with all parts of Great Britain, relating either to the church, the army, the militia, grants, pardons, or of whatever nature it may be, is carried on indifferently by either secretary of state, and to one of these the people should apply in all cases of emergency, distress, and danger, that the affair may be represented by them to the king, and privy-council, in order to obtain relief: but as for foreign affairs, all the nations that have any intercourse with Great Britain, are divided into the northern and southern provinces, except America, for which a third secretary of state has been lately created.

They have apartments appointed them in all the king's palaces, as well for their own accommodation as for their office and dependants; and have besides a settled allowance from the king in salary, and a pension of 2000l.

per annum each, and board wages.

The secretaries and clerks they employ are of their own election, and have no dependance on any other power or person.

That seal of the king which is properly called the Signet, is always in custody of the secretaries of state; and its use and application gives title to the Signet office, which constantly attends the court, and has four clerks, who wait by months alternately to prepare such things as are to pass the signet, for the privy-seal, or great seal.

There is also the Paper-Office, depending on the secretaries of state, which is very ancient, and the keeper thereof hath in charge all the publick papers, writings, matters of state, and council; all letters of intelligence, negotiations of the king's publick ministers abroad, and all the papers and dispatches that pass the offices of the two secretaries of state; which are, or ought to be, carefully deposited here, by way of political library.

We cannot quit this subject without mentioning

The Privy-Council.

The privy council seems at present to be the *primum mobile* of our civil government, and is composed of persons eminent for their wisdom and integrity, who are able to advise his majesty upon all emergencies, and to bear part of that greatweight of government which would otherwise lie too heavy upon him.

This court is of great antiquity, for the primitive government in England was by the king and his privy council. Matters of great importance, even between one subject and another, have been anciently determined by this court; and formerly the judges of England in many difficult cases refused to give judgement till they had laid the matter before the king and privy council. Nay, the lords and commons in parliament assembled, have frequently referred matters of high moment to them, as supposing that from their experience they were better judges of the matter; or that it was more prudent the subject should be debated thus privately, than by both houses of parliament.

At present, however, there are few or no cases brought before the king and council, that may be determined

in

in the common courts of justice. Their business now is the business of the nation in general; they take cognizance only of matters of complaint and sudden emergencies, and have in trust the honour of his majesty, and the welfare of his kingdoms. The affairs of Ireland however, and the plantations, are still very much under the jurisdiction of this court.

The king, with the advice of his privy council, may publish proclamations, which are binding to the subject, if not contrary to the statute or common law; and this court has power to enquire into all crimes and trespasses against the government, and to commit the delinquents into safe custody in order for their trial. The king is often present at their debates, in which the lowest councillor delivers his opinion first, and the rest succeed him till it comes to the king (if present) who then gives his judgement, and determines the debate. But when the king is absent, the matter is determined without him by the president (whose office we have already described) and he makes report thereof to his majesty. The king, though present, may conceal what he pleases from the privy council, and communicate his thoughts to a select council chosen out of this body, called the Cabinet Coun-

cil, with whom his majesty often determines such affairs as are of great importance, and requires the utmost secrecy.

The members of the privy council are of the king's own election, except those who are privy counsellors in consequence of office; and he may have what number he pleases. They are sworn to council and advise the king truly and justly, according to the best of their abilities, and to keep sacred the king's council: by the force of which oath, and the custom of the kingdom, a privy counsellor is made without any patent or grant, and continues during the life of the king, or during the king's pleasure.

There are stated days appointed for their meeting in council; but on cases of emergency they are summoned at any time, and when the king is present they sit bare-headed. A council is seldom or never held without the presence of one of the secretaries of state (whose office we have already described) since they generally lay before the board the matter in question.

A privy counsellor, though but a gentleman, has precedence of all knights, and younger sons of viscounts and barons, and is styled *right honourable*: but the council itself is called *most honourable*.

AN IMPARTIAL REVIEW of NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

A Journey into Siberia, made by Order of the King of France. By M. L'Abbe Chappe d'Auteroche. 4to. 1 vol. Jeffries.

This journey was made in the year 1760, when the author, a member of the royal academy of sciences at Paris, was sent to observe the transit of Venus at Tobolsky the capital of Siberia. The Abbé writes like a philosopher, and gives a very instructive account of his tour; of consequence, we cannot be too liberal in our extracts, especially as we have often observed that a well-written book of travels, is one of the most valuable presents which can possibly be laid before a reader.

"At Tobolsky, there is an archbishop, whose diocese extends over the greater part of Siberia. The prelate who then filled that see was a native of Poland. He was not a man of great knowledge; but was perfectly well acquainted with the Latin tongue, and with the scriptures. His religious zeal was carried to the highest excess of fanaticism. He constantly persecuted the Mahometans and Pagans

in the confines of Tobolsky, in order to convert them to the Greek religion: in other respects he was an exceeding well-bred, and very amiable man.

Besides these principal officers, there was also the grand general at Tobolsky; whose rank in the army was very high. He was a weak man, and superstitious; believing, as well as the common people, that the overflowing of the Irtysh was caused by my arrival in the country; and that this stream would not sink into its channel again, till after I was gone.

All the counsellors of the chancery, and several merchants, live in a very reputable manner at Tobolsky. The garrison, consisting of two regiments of infantry, brings a great number of officers there, who are entirely engaged in pursuit of pleasure.

The clergy is composed of fifty monks, and twenty priests; three of this number, including the archbishop, are supposed to understand the Latin language.

These several states of the military, or judicial

dical people, of the clergy, and of merchants, might form very agreeable societies anywhere else : especially as most persons employed under the government are sent there from St. Petersbourg, and from Mosco.

At the distance of about an English mile, the city of Tobolsky presents a beautiful view ; this is owing to its situation, and the number of small steeples it contains, most of which are covered with bras. But we lose this sight upon our entrance into the town ; as the houses are all of wood, and ill-built : the governor's house, the chancery, the archbishop's palace, the town-hall, and a kind of citadel, are the only buildings built with bricks and stones.

It is scarcely possible to walk along the streets in this city, on account of the quantity of dirt there is even in the upper town, except in some part of the summer. To obviate this inconvenience, there have been foot-ways made by planks in some streets, which is the general custom in Russia ; but they are kept in such bad repair at Tobolsky, that you can hardly venture out except in carriages, which are indeed pretty common here, because wood, horses and their keep, are all at a very low price.

The men in Siberia are tall, stout and well made, as they are almost all over Russia : they are excessively fond of women and drinking. As they are slaves to a despotic prince, they exert the same absolute authority over their slaves or inferiors, with still greater severity.

The women are in general handsome at Tobolsky : their skin is exceedingly fair, and their countenance agreeable ; their eyes are black, languishing and down-cast ; for they never dare look a man full in the face : they wear no caps, but use coloured handkerchiefs, which they interweave so curiously among their hair, generally black and unpowdered, that this kind of head-dress gives them a very bewitching look. They all use paint, young girls as well as married women ; and this custom prevails even among the servant maids, and some of the common people.

The women are commonly well-made till the age of eighteen or twenty ; but their legs as well as their feet are always large. Nature in this respect seems to have had in view the bulk they usually acquire ; which seems to want very firm supporters.

The baths, they use twice a week, contribute chiefly to spoil their shapes : they cause such a relaxation in all the parts of the body, that the beauty of the women is quite gone before they are thirty years of age.

Their dress, at present, is very much like that which is in use throughout Europe. The men's dress is exactly the same at Tobolsky,

and all over Russia. Some merchants, the noblemen's stewards and the common men are almost the only persons who have kept to the old dress, as well as to the custom of wearing the beard. I saw only a few gentlemen at Tobolsky, who had been disgraced, still conforming to these old customs, which they certainly had lately taken up again. The dress of the women at Tobolsky (I except the head-dress) differs from that used in Europe, only in our peculiar fashions, with which they are unacquainted ; they generally wear a loose gown like a domino. On public days, their gowns are much like the robes formerly worn in France. This dress came from St. Petersbourg to Tobolsky.

The men, as well as the women, are generally richly dressed : they get their stuffs and filks from Mosco, and sometimes from China ; but at Tobolsky, as throughout Russia, both the sexes are very uncleanly, notwithstanding the baths they use twice a week. The women change their linen but seldom ; and are unacquainted with that variety of undress, to which the Europeans are accustomed ; and which is often more bewitching than the richest ornaments : so that there are few opportunities of being present at the toilet of the Russian women.

In the houses of people of the first rank at Tobolsky, as in most other parts of Russia, there is but one bed for the husband and wife, and sometimes one for the children : all other persons in the house lie promiscuously upon benches or upon matts, which they spread on the ground in the different apartments*. There are no curtains to the beds ; and instead of a bolster, the husband and wife have each of them seven or eight pillows, one less than the other, raised up in form of two pyramids. This bed is generally the principal piece of furniture. Sometimes there are at Tobolsky in bed-rooms, some wooden chairs, a large stove, and a small table.

In the whole city of Tobolsky, there was not a single house that had any carpeting in it ; some beams placed one upon another, but made smoother than common, some benches and a few wooden chairs, made up all the furniture of their apartments.

At Tobolsky men are very jealous of their wives, as they are throughout the greater part of Russia : beyond the city of Mosco, however, they are seldom in company with them ; spending most of the day in drinking, and generally coming home drunk. The women seldom go out, they live wholly sequestered from society, given up to laziness and indolence, which are the causes of the depravity of their manners.

That kind of delicate love which proceeds from sensibility, and against which the seve-

* In 1663, the people of quality used to lie upon boards or benches, on which a skin or other covering was spread : there was no furniture in the houses ; and very few tables were covered with a cloth at meals. M. de Voltaire, *Histoire de la Russie*, tom. 1. p. 20.

self virtue cannot always guard itself, is here totally unknown.

Here a lover never has the satisfaction of seeing the confusion and disorder of his mistress, endeavouring, but unable, to conceal her tenderness. Such situations are never met with in Siberia, nor in the greatest part of Russia, where the polished manners of the rest of Europe have not yet prevailed. In these barbarous regions, men tyrannize over their wives, whom they consider and treat as their slaves, requiring of them the most servile offices: in their matrimonial engagements they are obliged to bring them a handful of rods, in great ceremony, and to pull off their boots, as a token of the superiority of the husband, and the subjection of the wife. Availing themselves more than anywhere else of their superior power, they have established the most unjust laws, which neither the beauty nor delicacy of the sex have yet been able to abolish or soften. We are not therefore to be surprised, that that delicacy of sentiment which characterizes the people of more civilized nations, is so rarely to be met with here. If such women are worth the attempt, boldness is often sufficient to insure success; but opportunities of this kind seldom occur, as women are scarce ever seen, but when their husbands are present; and if the least attention is shewn them on these occasions, it is very probable one may not see them a second time.

I saw some foreigners at Tobolsky, who had been there ever since the beginning of the last war; unacquainted with the customs of the country, they often experienced disagreeable consequences, from the idea that women were to be treated with the same politeness and attention here, as in the rest of Europe. They afterwards became more cautious, being convinced of the necessity of taking no notice of the ladies before their husbands; and joining in with the convivial pleasures of the latter, soon found means of being admitted to greater familiarities with their wives in private. Thus the depravity of the sex in Russia is owing to the tyranny of the men.

The women are captivated merely by sensual pleasures, often giving themselves up to their slaves; among which they take care to chuse such as are most healthy and robust.

The manners of this people will never be improved, while the women are kept in a state of slavery, and do not partake of the pleasures of society. Although the men are remarkably severe to their wives, yet are they very indulgent to their daughters. They think that married women should be entirely taken up with their husbands, but that greater liberty may be allowed to the unmarried, thereby to give them opportunities of getting husbands: they very soon avail themselves of this freedom, without the consent of their

parents, or the sanction of the church. At twelve or thirteen years, they are frequently no strangers to the other sex; but such is the inconsistency of this people, that they expect their daughters should still be virtuous, while they allow them such liberty, as ought ever to be regulated by a good education; they also pretend to determine with an absolute certainty, whether their daughters are still virgins; this is done by a jury of skilful women, who determine this matter by entering into the strictest examination, which, in other countries, would be considered as very indecent.

On the day appointed for the marriage ceremony, after the parties have been joined by a priest, as in our church, the lady's parents give an elegant supper, at which the husband's family is present, some friends, and a magician, who comes with an intent to counteract the witchcraft which might be practiced by other magicians, to prevent the consummation of the marriage. The new-married couple, attended by a god-father and a god-mother, are conducted with the greatest ceremony into the nuptial chamber before supper.

The magician walks first, the godfather follows, conducting the bride: the bridegroom gives his hand to the god-mother, and the bridesman his to the husband's nearest female relation, who is one of the jury, which is generally composed of three or four women. During this procession to the nuptial apartment, every thing is got ready for the feast in the room where the company stays; who wait only the return of the married couple to begin their mirth; being thoroughly persuaded, that the decision of the jury will be favourable to the bride.

The marriage chamber contains in general nothing but a bed, which is usually very neat and without curtains; the images given by the godfather and godmother to the married couple; a few chairs, and a table, with bottles of brandy, and glasses, near which an old matron is placed.

The procession having reached the marriage chamber, the matron offers the bride a waiter, on which are glasses filled with brandy and other liquors: the bride then presents them to the magician first, and afterwards to the whole company round; the magician prepares his magic art; the bride is then undressed, and left with a small petticoat and an under-waistcoat only; both of them made on purpose for this day, which is consecrated to voluptuousness. The bridegroom is also undressed, and a night-gown thrown over him: the bride then kisses all the company round, offers them again a glass of brandy; and when every body has drank a second time, they retire into an antichamber, leaving the married couple alone with the matron, who assists at the ceremony; in which she is the more interested, as she receives a reward if

the lady is acknowledged to be a virgin; whereas she is obliged, if the contrary happens, to drink out of a broken glass, in the midst of the company, which is considered as a mark of ignominy.

After consummation, the jury of women is called in, who strip the bride quite naked, in order to decide whether she was a virgin. Among other proofs required upon this occasion, the inspection of the linen is what they most depend upon, and when this answers to their wishes, the shift is placed in a box; they give the bride a clean one, dress her, and then call in the magician, the godfather, and the bridesman. The matron, triumphant, gives the waiter again to the bride, who offers another glass of brandy to all the people of the procession. The married couple are then led back to the company: the box containing the proof of the lady's virginity is carried first, and upon the appearance of that, the music announces the triumph of the new-married couple. While the music is playing, the signs of the bride's virginity are shewn to each of the guests, and for several days after the box is carried round among all the neighbours. When all the company is perfectly satisfied, the lady dances for a few minutes with her husband, and every body sits quickly down to the table, where most of the men commonly get drunk.

There were several marriages while I stayed at Tobolsky; but I could never get any admission to any of the feasts; one lady in particular, otherwise a very amiable woman, was always against it; saying, she was afraid I should think their ceremony ridiculous, and give an account of it to the public. In my way from Tobolsky back again to St. Petersburg, I was invited to a wedding, and appointed bridesman, so that I had then an opportunity of seeing the whole transaction.

II. *The Life of Edw. Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Written by himself.* 4to. 8s. Dodsley.

The very celebrated Lord Herbert, an ancestor to the noble house of Powis, flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and was at once a soldier, a philosopher, a statesman, and a bigot—brave to extravagance—inquisitive to boldness—politic to a proverb—and superstitious to ridicule—With all these contradictory qualities, however, there is for the time, in which he wrote, such an air of romance, wisdom, subtlety, and benevolence, through his life, that the publication is an acceptable present to the world, and we cannot help wishing, for the more early elucidation of the period which it treats of, that the editor, Mr. Horace Walpole, had favoured us with it sooner, since it has been printed several years at Strawberry hill.

III. *Thoughts on Capital Punishments.* 8vo. n. Baldwin.

Little is necessary to be said in relation to the article now before us; the benevolent author of this pamphlet originally published his App. 1770.

thoughts in the London Magazine, and once read the satisfaction they give cannot be speedily forgotten by the reader.

IV. Harris's *Lift of Covent Garden Ladies, or Man of Pleasure's Kalendar for the Year 1771, containing an exact Description of the most celebrated Ladies of Pleasure who frequent Covent Garden and other Parts of this Metropolis.* 2s. 6d. H. Ranger.

Ranger, if we mistake not, is a fictitious name frequently put to publications of infamy. The article before us is one of these, and we only take notice of it to lament, that our news-papers can possibly descend to advertise such performances.

V. *A poetical Essay on the Existence of God, Part I.* By the Rev. W. H. Roberts of Eton, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. 4to. 1s. Hughes.

This essay is not without merit; yet we have repeatedly observed, that an attempt to prove what is universally believed, at the same time that mathematical demonstration is impossible, is rather likely to mislead the weak than confirm the intelligent.

VI. *The exalted State of the faithful Ministers of Christ after Death, described and considered, &c.* By John Langford, Minister of the Gospel. 6d. Gurney.

This is a discourse on Mr. Whitefield's death, delivered on the second of December at the meeting in Black's Fields, Horsleydown. It contains another testimony of his merit among the religious societies, and exhorts surviving ministers to a constant imitation of his example.

VII. *Antiquitates Sarisburientes.* 8vo. 3s. Horsfield.

A short account of the antiquities of Old Sarum from the invasion of the Romans, with a history of modern Salisbury, and its principal inhabitants.

VIII. *The Recruiting Serjeant, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.* Griffin.

The Recruiting Serjeant is the production of the ingenious author of Love in a Village, and as he intends it merely as a vehicle for musick, we shall only say, that it seems well calculated to answer his purpose.

IX. *The Portrait, a Burletta, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden.* The Music by Mr. Arnold. 8vo. 1s. Becket.

In the British Theatre for November, an account has been given of this little performance. It is here therefore only necessary to observe, that by the title it appears a burlesque composition, and that the words are sufficiently adapted to display the musical abilities of the ingenious Mr. Arnold.

X. *The Authentic Memoirs of the Countess de Barré, the French King's Mistress; carefully collated from a Manuscript in the Possession of the Duchess of Villeroy.* By Sir Francis N———. 3s. Rosan.

The author of this *authentic* memoir, is a literary pick-pocket, and deserves as much to be prosecuted as the pilferer of Field Lane for attempting to steal a watch or a handkerchief; unhappily, however, a court of criticism is the only tribunal at which his offence is cognizable; and here, besides stupidity in the extreme, we can only say, that there is not a syllable in this book relative to Madam de Barré but what has been a thousand times hackneyed in the news-papers. The publisher therefore we must consider as a vender of stolen goods, and candidly confess, that if the scribe deserves a severe whipping for his theft, the receiver merits the customary punishment of superior delinquency.

XI. *The Universal Botanist and Nursery-*

man, &c. vol. I. 8vo. By R. Weston, Esq;
5s. Bell.

Mr. Weston proposes to give a description of all the varieties of shrubs, herbs, flowers and fruits, natives and exotics, at present cultivated in the European nurseries, green-houses and stoves, or described by modern botanists, arranged according to the Linnæan system, with their names in English. He intends, that the work shall consist of four volumes, and enhances its value by the addition of a botanical glossary, some necessary indexes and elegant engravings. Such is the promise in his title page, and from the specimen here submitted to the public opinion, there is reason to imagine the author will deserve general approbation.

POETICAL ESSAYS.

The Petition of the Fools to Jupiter.

A FABLE.

(Supposed to be written by David Garrick,
Esq; addressed to the Earl of Chesterfield.)

FROM Grecian Æsop to our Gay,
Each fabulist is pleas'd to say,
That Jove gives ear to all petitions,
From animals of all conditions;
Like earthly kings he bears their wants,
And like them too not always grants.

Some years ago—the Fools assembled,
Who long at Stanhope's wit had trembled,
And with repeated strokes grown sore,
Most zealously did Jove implore,
That he would shield them from that wit,
Which, pointed well, was sure to hit:
'Twas hard, they said, to be thus baited,
That were not by themselves created;
And if they were to folly prone,
The fault, they hop'd, was not their own.

Jove smil'd, and said—Not quite so fast,
You were, indeed, made up in haste;
With little care I form'd your brain,
But never made you pert and vain:
Stanhope himself would be your friend,
Did you not strive my work to mend,
And wilfully straying from my rules,
Make yourselves tops, whom I made fools:
But tell me how, for I am willing
To grant your wish, on this side killing,
And shield you for the time to come.—
“Strike Chesterfield, deaf, blind, and dumb,
First, in his tongue such terrors lie;
If that is stop'd he can't reply;
To stop his tongue and not his ears,
Will only multiply our fears;
He'll answer both in prose and verse,
And they will prove a lasting curse:
Then stop, O sire of gods and men,
That still more dreadful tongue, his pen:
Spare not, good Jove, his lordship's fags,
We ne'er shall rest, if he can write.”

Hold, hold—cries Jove, a moment stay,
You know not, fools, for what you pray:
Your malice, shooting in the dark,
Has driv'n the arrow o'er the mark.
Deaf, dumb, and blind, ye silly folk!
Is all this rancour for a joke?
Shall I be pandar to your hate,
And mortals teach to rail at fate?
To mend a little your condition
I'll grant one third of your petition;
He shall be deaf, and you be free
From his keen brilliant repartee,
Which, like high temper'd polish'd steel,
Will quicker wound, than you can feel:
With fear, with weakness we comply,
But still what malice asks, deny:
How would Apollo, Hermes, swear,
Should I give ear to all your pray'r,
And blast the man, who from his birth,
Has been their favourite care on earth?
What tie his tongue, and cloud his sight,
That he no more may talk, and write?
I can't indulge your foolish pride,
And punish all the world beside.

An Answer in the Name of Lord Chesterfield.

GARRICK, I've read your Fools' Petition,
And thank you for the composition;
Though few will credit all you say,
Yet 'tis a friendly part you play;
A part which you perform with ease,
Whate'er your act is sure to please.

But give me leave, on this occasion,
To make one little observation:
Though no good reason is assign'd,
At least not any I can find,
Why I should be deaf, dumb, or blind;
Yet since it was resolv'd above
By this same fool-obeying Jove,
I must not speak, or hear, or see,
Surely to soften the decree,
He might have left the choice to me.

Wm

Were that the case, I would dispense
With sight, and wit, and eloquence,
Still to retain my favorite sense;
For grant, my friend, we should admit
What some may doubt, that I have wit;
What are the mighty pow'rs of speech,
What useful purpose do they reach?
When vain and impotent you see,
Ev'n down from Socrates to me,
All the bons mots that e'er were said
To mend the heart, or clear the head.
Fools will be fools, say what we will,
And rascals will be rascals still.
But rather I your case would be in,
Say you, than lose the pow'r of seeing;
The face of nature you will say
Is ever cheerful, ever gay,
And beauty, parent of delight,
Must always charm the ravish'd sight.

This choice perhaps I might commend,
But here, you have forgot, my friend,
That Nature's face, and Beauty's heav'n,
Lose all their charms at seventy even;
The brightest scenes repeated o'er,
As well you know, will please no more;
The prospect's darken'd o'er with age,
The Drama can no more engage,
We wish, with you, to quit the stage.

In short, it is a point I'm clear in,
The best of senses is, our hearing;
Happy who keeps it still, and he
Who wants must mourn the loss like me;
For though I little should regret
The table's roar where fools are met,
The flatt'ring tribe who sing or say
The lies or tattle of the day;
Still have I cause for discontent,
Still lose what most I must lament,
The converse of a chosen few,
The luxury of—bearing you.

QUESTION.

A Fish once was caught, and for fact it
was said, [head;
Nine inches was reckon'd the length of the
Tho' enormous the size, yet truth shall pre-
vail, [tail.
Half the body and head was the length of the
Ye ingenious youths, who in these things
delight, [write,
Your opinion in figures I beg you will
And the inches in length you will please
to recite?

QUESTION, by Mr. J. Hellings.

TWO merchants, A. and B. entered into
partnership, and each put in 500 l. at
the end of six months A. again put in 500 l.
they have traded together twelve months,
but now purpose to part their stock, which
is 2000 l. and allow each other compound
interest; Query each man's part.

The Question in November answered by the
Proposer.

	1.	2.
RACHEL is to have	3996	2 $\frac{4}{3}$
Abraham	2597	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
Isaac	1948	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
Jacob	1558	8 $\frac{4}{3}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10000	

Rule $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 L. =	210	£
$\frac{1}{2} \times 210$ =	420	
$\frac{1}{3} \times 210$ =	140	
$\frac{1}{4} \times 210$ =	105	
$\frac{1}{5} \times 210$ =	42	
$\frac{1}{6} \times 210$ =	35	
$\frac{1}{7} \times 210$ =	30	
$\frac{1}{8} \times 210$ =	26	
$\frac{1}{9} \times 210$ =	23	
$\frac{1}{10} \times 210$ =	21	
$\frac{1}{11} \times 210$ =	19	
$\frac{1}{12} \times 210$ =	17	
$\frac{1}{13} \times 210$ =	15	
$\frac{1}{14} \times 210$ =	14	
$\frac{1}{15} \times 210$ =	13	
$\frac{1}{16} \times 210$ =	12	
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Then say as $\frac{539}{420} : 10000 \text{ L.} :: \frac{310}{420} : 3996 \text{ L. 2s. } \frac{4}{3}$ and so for the rest.

This Question was also answered by Messrs. Ind, Tarrant, King, Walford, and many other ingenious correspondents.

B—NKR—PTS.

CHARLES M'Daniel, of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, jeweller and silversmith.

James M'Douall of the Strand, Middlesex, cabinet-maker.

James Stephen, late of Hamworthy, in Dorsetshire, dealer.

John Hazey, now or late of Tufton Street, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, in the liberty of Westminster, Middlesex, plane-maker.

Samuel Noon, late of Butcher Row, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, vintner, but now of Gough-Square, Fleet Street, London.

Charles Bell, of Stratford in Essex, broker.

Ann Weston, of Old Broad Street London, picker.

John Dobens, of Swallow Street, in the liberty of Westminster, Middlesex, upholster.

Samuel Beadle, of the city of Worcester, chinaman and toyman.

Thomas Graham, late of Duke's Street, Spital-Fields, in Middlesex, and Charles Grindall, now or late of Russell Court, Drury Lane, Middlesex, dealers and copartners.

Joel Hayman, of Woodbury, in Devonshire, tallow chandler.

William Coppen, of the parish of Horndon on the Hill, in Essex, shopkeeper.

James White, of the parish of Finchley in Middlesex, dealer.

John Waddington, of Faversham in Kent, apothecary.

John Brate, of the city of Worcester, baker.

John Darlton, late of the city of York, vintner.

William Scott, of the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, in Middlesex, grocer and dealer.

Robert Warr, of Hackney, in Middlesex, hosier.

George Barrer, late of Orchard Street in the parish of St. Mary le Bonne, in Middlesex, dealer in pictures.

Alexander Cumming, of the parish of St. Paul's Covent Garden, in the city and liberty of Westminster, Middlesex, cabinet-maker.

Eliazer Benjamin, of Pescot-Street, in the parish of St. Mary Whitechapel, Middlesex, Merchant.

James Rothwell, of Great Bolton in the county Palatine of Lancaster, bleacher and shopkeeper.

Thomas Ryan, of Liverpool, in Lancashire, merchant.

John Ripley, of York in Yorkshire, grocer.

Joseph Winkles, of Romsey, in the county of Southampton, timber merchant.

Thomas Todd, of Fleet Street, London, druggist and tea dealer.

John Provan of Tooley Street, in the borough of Southwark, dealer.

John Davis, late of the fields, Chelsea, Middlesex, but now of the parish of St. Mary le Bonne, carpenter.

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